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CONTENTS

S. No.			Page No.
	General Police Subjects:		
1.	Student Unrest – India Part–II ...	*S. M. Diaz*, I.P.S., *and S. M. Pancrace*	... 91
2.	The Mass Murder ...	*S. Krishnaraj*, I.P.S.	... 98
3.	Public Relations for Civic Consciousness (Police) ...	*K. Mohandas*, I.P.S.	... 106
4.	Crime and its Eradication ...	*N. D. Venkatesh*, M.A., LL.B.	.. 116
5.	The Police and the Public Part–II ...	*P. N. Venkataramani*, B.A., B.T	... 121
6.	The Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets Cheating Cases ...	*V. L. Parthasarathy*	... 127
	Traffic:		
7.	Planning for Effective Enforcement ...	*A. Murugesan*	... 134
	Technical Subjects:		
8.	Firearms Accidents ...	*N. Pichandi*	... 141
9.	Photography Plays Police ...	*M. Sadasivam*, M.E., AMIE	... 143
	News and Views from Districts:		
10.	A Party Conference – Some Problems ...	*A. Rajamohan*, I.P.S.	... 148
11.	Salem District Boy's Clubs ...	*K. Sreekumara Menon*, B.SC, I.P.S.	... 154
	Legal:		
12.	Notes on Recent Cases ...	*P. Varadachary*, B.A., B.L., *and N. Seshadri*, B.COM., B.L....	... 157
	Tamil Section		
13.	*அவன் யார்?* ...	*D. Rajadevan*, I.P.S.	... 160
14.	*விஷம்* ...	*V. Ramanathan*	... 161

STUDENT UNREST - INDIA

(Part - II)

By

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AND

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STUDENT unrest in India, to a large extent, no doubt, arises from a frustration due to uncertainty about their own future as well as the future of the country, their disillusion about their elders including the political leaders and their belief that nothing can be achieved except by riotous demonstrations after the 'Potti Sriramulu' era. This is not quite the kind of motivation that one notices in European and American universities. But it would be wrong also to say that agitations here are entirely born of self-interest and shorn of elements of idealism. The desire of our students to participate in the affairs of the country does not appear to be a frivolous wish and deserves to be met with sincere and sympathetic consideration.

What is the hiatus in his life, one is apt to wonder, which the youth tries to fill up, by being not just the student he is meant to be, but the man behind the Government as it were! Not just a cog in the whole complex political life of the country, but the very arbiter of his country's destiny, because this is exactly the role in which the young student seems to fancy himself today! He yearns to occupy the centre of the stage with all the spotlights focussed on himself and what is more, pulling all the ropes too, himself!

The student of those days was also an idealist in his own way, just like his modern counterpart. Only, his faith in causes had not lost its starry-eyedness and descended into

indisciplined and uninhibited violence. He would never, in his wildest moments, have dreamed of gheraoing or manhandling his professors, least of all, agitating for the suspension of his college Principal, and then taking out a procession to celebrate his victory over the college authorities or 'the establishment' as they prefer to call it now. His escapades, in fact, were conservative by present-day standards. Today there is really nothing the student will stop at.

True, student life has undergone a radical change over the past decade or two. But it is astonishing that things should have come to such a pass. It is disquieting that the whole nation could be held to ransom as it were, merely at the whim of the student community or even a student leader. This type of student "leader" has actually missed the whole point of higher education. He just does not realise that life at the university is in itself an important phase of his precious life, and, if lived as it should be, would make him truly educated in the best sense of the term. His outlook being so basically wrong, he is naturally disposed to welcome distraction in any form, anything, in fact, that would relieve the tedium of study.

So he chooses to assume the mantle of responsibility for things that were best left to more mature and experienced hands, and to take up national causes and fight them at the University level. He enters politics in fact, but largely to achieve notoriety more than anything else. As J. B. Priestley pertinently remarked sometime ago, todays students are "busy burning books when they ought to be reading them" and fully "engaged in destruction when they do not know the least thing about construction". Yes, things today seem to be going from bad to worse. From Bhuvaneshwar, Hyderabad, Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur, Indore and Madras, the ferment seems to be spreading into a nationwide epidemic, into the very villages and elementary schools of India.

If we could pinpoint the root of the problem, it should be easy to deal with it. Perhaps the whole educational system,

from teacher to taught, has been gradually degenerating over the years. Possibly the calibre and efficiency of the teaching staff too have undergone a sad change A student needs something intellectually sustaining at College, if he is not to seek other baneful distractions. If the teacher cannot satisfy this craving, by widening his own intellectual horizon and keeping himself well abreast of new trends and developments in his subject, teaching will degenerate into mere routine with him. He will not then be able to rouse the student to any degree of enthusiasm for knowledge, and he would thus be failing in his primary duty as a teacher. For, is not the very purpose of University education, to train students "how to think for themselves!"

The relationship between teacher and student also, in the not too distant past, was far different from what it is today. It was not, of course, our ancient guru-shishya tradition or anything like it but at least there was an interested attitude of solicitude on the one hand, and a healthy respect for seniority and superior knowledge on the other. Nowadays, respect for age and authority has gone overboard and the matter of superior knowledge remains a question mark. The student, therefore, is not entirely to be blamed for this impasse. Lack of spiritual values, faulty methods of education, exploitation of students' emotion by politicians and the absence of a continuous "dialogue" between students and teachers, are some other facts of academic life that have given rise to this situation.

Many researchers consider student unrest a reflection of the conditions of present-day society as a whole, and feel that energy of students has to be properly canalised. Perhaps it is so. Due to an explosive rate of change in the world, it is much easier and quicker, especially among young people, to communicate ideas, moods and fashions between one part of the world and another. Actually one phenomenon is common all over the world and that is the widening gap between the old and the new generation. This gap has become very wide during the

last 25 years after the war, on account of phenomenal rate of social changes brought about by advances in science and technology. He will be a foolish man, who could predict with confidence what the world would look like, say around 2,000 A.D.

In Western countries, normally, there is some ideology involved in the revolt of youth against authority. In India no really big issues enter the picture in many of the agitations of students. But then in foreign countries, it must also be remembered that the youth of college going age, enjoys an economic independence because of the more advanced age and full employment conditions. In India, the average student is still very much younger and dependent on his parents. While in the U. K. and Sweden the student entering the university is anything between 18 and 20 years, in our country he is around 15 and generally far below the age of maturity. This immature young man, therefore, provides good raw material for professional trouble-makers who are generally much older.

The problem of student unrest in India is partly educational, partly political and a great deal economic. The health of our economy is not very sound so as to carry the burden of youth unrest on its shoulders. It is true that no country has ever faced such stupendous problems of development as ours did when we became independent. Ignorance and illiteracy in the country were of such enormous dimensions that the leaders felt it their duty to give education to all even without adequate facilities. The result was a widening of the base and superstructure of education, without adequate trained staff and equipment. It is true that this was done in the larger public interest. But the fact remains that during the last many years, our young men have been given a raw deal. Well meaning but badly planned expansion of education has thrown up more evil than good. The majority of teachers are simply not capable of performing their delicate and difficult duties. They are not really trained to teach while our text-books are decidedly of

inferior quality. An orientation course for a university teacher can repair much of the damage, because it has been seen that really good teachers are capable of capturing the hearts of young impressionable boys. Similarly a substantial improvement by planned effort, of the quality of our text books, is long over due.

As regards the agitations themselves, while some incidents have their origin in inter-union rivalries and some others in local grievances, many a time the trouble can be directly attributed to the machinations of politicians. Almost all the political parties these days, whether of the Left or the Right, are directly financing student movements in the country for their own political ends. While emphasising the need for giving sympathetic attention to students' grievances before they became demands, it is very much within the domain of authority to reduce the appeal of violence to our young men. It is now very easy for a large society to mount organised violence against Governmental authority and this trend has in it the seeds of danger and chaos. Any body of people have certainly a right to raise their voice of protest in respect of their grievances and organise agitations within the frame work of the 'rule of law'. But these protests and agitations should be constitutional and based on a healthy respect for the law of the land. In fact most of the students' grievances would go, if adequate academic aids and minimum creature comforts were made available to the students on the positive side, and on the negative side if organised violence was firmly discouraged and dealt with deterrently.

Rival unions fighting for control over the college unions and other bodies, are common features in to-day's student life in India. The influence of the Principals and lecturers in most cases, in such contents, is utterly negligible In fact a stage has been reached when the teachers and educational administrators as a body, have to live in mortal dread of the students. Very often, disciplinary action by academic administrators for indivi-dual misbehaviour, has thrown up material for student agitation in our country. There is certainly something rotten with the entire system. Copying in examinations has for instance, become

pretty common, while now and then one comes across a report about a rowdy scholar starting to write his paper, after placing a knife menacingly on his desk. That naturally, is enough to scare away any invigilator. This is how academic life goes on.

Generally, youth movements do not get easily harnessed to issues of caste or religion, though recently we saw language riding on the crest of a major student movement in Tamil Nadu. The thoughtless actions of Hindi zealots elsewhere in the country, provided the sparking off, for a phenomenal upsurge of student protest against the imposition of Hindi on Tamil Nadu. To start with it was probably a spontaneous protest movement, but in due course, it gathered momentum and also turned violent, and shook the lawfully established Government of the State to its very foundations. As the movement proceeded, one could see quite a lot of organisation behind it, picked up by student leaders, ostensibly from the experiences of other student movements outside and in Orissa State of our own country.

At least the anti-Hindi agitations of 1965 had a major and absorbing objective and could be countenanced in retrospect and in history, as a popular upsurge, irrespective of whether or not political motives were behind it in some form. But some of the more recent agitations of the students in Tamil Nadu have concerned themselves with such inconsequential issues that one fails to associate or locate any trace of the lofty and much vaunted student idealism in it. It could only be said that the student body has tasted its power and is prepared to use it at the least provocation, without any consideration of the consequences, on itself, the society or the country. In this context, it is appropriate to remember "while it is good to have a giant's strength it is unwise to use it thoughtlessly like a giant".

The following are some of the reasons for student agitations in Tamil Nadu.

(1) Reduction of tuition fees.
(2) Cancellation of selection examinations.

(3) Protest against I year degree examinations.

(4) Wanting English as medium of instruction.

(5) Protest against general unemployment and Semester system.

(6) Demanding guarantee of service and grant of allowance during the period of unemployment.

(7) General dissatisfaction with staff/principal/headmaster and protest against suspension of students.

(8) Demanding posting of Agricultural graduates alone as Deans/Professors etc., in Agricultural colleges.

(9) Protest against issue of certificates to persons working under medical practitioners or in medical shops.

(10) Reduction in mess rates and establishment charges.

(11) Supply of good food in messes and other facilities.

(12) Protest against the introduction of separate buses for girl students in Madras City.

(13) Quarrels with busmen in Madras.

(14) Demand for overloading of buses in Kanyakumari District.

(15) Protest against collection of excess fare by Travelling Ticket Examiners, late running of trains etc

(16) Demanding suitable train timings and convenient stoppages.

Student unrest in India has thus been concerned with less idealistic and more mundane problems, but the pattern of protest and action has had certain common features with student movements elsewhere, though local politics and circumstances have always coloured and accentuated developments.

The Mass Murderer

By

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IN all the annals of crime history, the name of Ayyadurai is one to conjure with. From an innocuous farm hand to a fearsome outlaw, it is certainly one long and perilous path to tread. Yet, it was what this rustic villager had chosen. Better known as Mammuttyan, Ayyadurai, at the time of his death was wanted for a case of mass murder and series of violent crimes in and around Mecheri in Salem District. Mammuttyan, at the pinnacle of his criminal career, came very close to eulogy as an Indian version of famed Robinhood amidst an equally lurid settings of the difficult border terrains of Salem District which afforded an ideal rendezvous for his nocturnal activities. But, apart from this, there is very little in common betwixt them. Perhaps, the Corsican blend of vendetta which drove him to a life of banditry, albeit a short one, might be a near parallel.

Ayyadurai alias Mammuttyan hailed from Kolkaranur village in Mecheri Police Station limits of Salem District. His early years have been comparatively uneventful and of his later day notoriety there is very little to glean during his boyhood. Born into a large Padayachi family known for its hardihood and clannish tie, Ayyadurai had little or no schooling and, even at a tender age, went to the assistance of his father in the farm work. His father Mottaya Goundan alias Chinnu Goundan alias Nallappa Goundan had two wives and Ayyadurai was the second son of his second wife. Mottaya Goundan had four sons through his first wife and four sons and two daughters through the second, of whom Karumalai Goundan, Korattayan and Soman (step brothers of Ayyadurai) and Kunthi alias Nallammal

and Chinnapappa (sisters) alone are surviving. Another brother and a close associate of Ayyadurai, Oomayyan, was shot dead in an encounter with the police.

Ayyadurai, early in his adolescence, was apprenticed for a time to a local contractor S. R. Ardhanari Chettiar supplying rations to the Sub-jail. During this period, Ayyadurai was given food and paid monthly a sum of Rs. 10/–. But, this meagre pay was hardly sufficient for Ayyadurai to make both ends meet, with the result he had to quit the job and revert to farm work. In between agricultural operations, largely seasonal, he took to road construction work and was always seen with a 'mammutty' (shovel), an indispensable tool for a worker. It was how he came to be known as 'Mammuttyan' and the name stuck to the last. He was also referred to by the pejorative 'Sappayan', though the exact significance is not known. It might be that he had a deformity in his mouth, but he was not widely known by this name. Mammuttyan also had a penchant for khaki clothes and was found always wearing khaki shirt and trousers. Mammuttyan was seen, during this period, engaging himself seriously to road construction work He was well built, 5 feet 8 inches in height and of dark complexion. A taciturn, he seemed to derive a particular delight in sporting a big moustache which he took pride to keep it always trimmed. Like his father, he took two wives Salethal and Pachayammall. His first wife bore him a son and daughter and, through his second wife, he had two daughters. For all outward purposes, he appeared to live a happy and contented life. What made him to take to violent criminal career would still appear to be an enigma.

Mammuttyan was thirty years old when he first attracted the attention of Law, perhaps too late a year for any to take seriously to an arduous and frightful career of crime. It was a case of house dacoity which occurred in Mecheri Police Station limits in 1952, though details of it are sadly lacking. Almost the first case, it also gave a foretaste of violent, menacing and

audacious nature of crimes he was to enter into in later years. Incidentally, the records relating to the criminal activities of this individual who shot into considerable notoriety and whose mere mention of his name sent the villagers chilling to their marrows are dismally silent as to the crimes perpetrated by him; and, if anything, presented a sad rigmarole of 'not active, no complaints' entries repeated '*ad nauseam*'. There appears to be a lull in the activities of Mammuttyan until 1956 when he took to cattle lifting, all the three cases of which ended in acquittal as he managed to compound with the parties. The same year saw him involved, this time, in a local feud.

The Mariamman festival is an important religious event amongst the rural folks which more often than not kindles old jealousies and sparks off fresh rivalries between parties and interested groups. The festival at Mecheri that year was no exception. There were two groups traditionally at rivalry with each other at Mecheri, one headed by Muthusamiar and another by Marimuthusamiar. Mottaya Goundan, father of Mammuttyan was the supporter of the later group. In the year 1956, the Mariamman deity was taken in a procession by Muthusamiyar with usual eclat to the accompaniment of music and various kinds of disguises. The procession passed through 'ex more' the cart track across the fields of Marimuthusamiar which he objected to for the first time. Anticipating a breach of public peace, the police invoked a prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P. C. but this, however, did not restrain the processionists who deliberately chose to defy the order. A clash ensued and, in the resultant melee, both sides were injured including a constable. Cases were registered against both the groups and they were eventually charged under section 160 I. P. C., which unfortunately ended in an acquittal. This incident appeared to have sparked off series of skirmishes between these two estranged groups and the parties headed respectively by Muthusamiar and Marimuthusamiar were run in under security proceedings under Section 107 Cr. P. C. While the proceedings were 'sub-judice' before the Revenue Divisional

Officer, Dharmapuri, Mottaya Goundan and Ponnappa Goundan, father and uncle of Mammuttyan, were waylaid and brutally done to death, on 13—5—1957, while they were returning from court, by Muthusamiar and twelve of his henchmen. Marimuthusamiar gave the complaint about this incident which was registered in Mecheri Police Station as Crime Nos. 66 and 67/57 under sections 147, 148, 149, 302, 307 and 326 I. P. C. and investigated into by the local police. The cases were eventually charged and the accused were convicted.

Mammuttyan perhaps never forgave Muthusamiar and his cohorts for their dastardly attack on his father and uncle. Nor did he appear to have been satisfied with the verdict of the court. The death of his father and uncle at the hands of Muthusamiar and his henchmen had left a deep scar in him and the seed of vendetta was sown. Ever since that fateful day, he was thirsting for revenge but a couple of more years had to roll by before he geared up to action.

On 2—8—1959 night, Mammuttyan, his four brothers, and the two sons of Marimuthusamiar, arming themselves to the teeth, descended on Muthusamiar like an avalanche and, in one full swoop, put to death in cold blood, Muthusamiar, his four sons and four other associates, leaving behind a trail of blazing houses. The ruthlessness with which this inhuman bizarre crime was committed had certainly no parallel: and from this unprecedented holocaust emerged the outlaw Mammuttyan, a veritable '*bete noire*' he was to remain until his ignominious end in 1964. Mammuttyan and his gang of desperados, having antagonised a section of the villagers for this atrocious crime, had to retreat to the terrains at the border and take to banditry for a living. Then followed a plethora of violent crimes in Pennagaram, Admankottai and Vellitiruppur Police Station limits perpetrated with such monstrosity by Mammuttyan and his ferocious band of gangsters that the lives of the villagers were virtually held in ransom. Between the years 1959 and 1964, there were no less than six dacoities

besides cases of attempted murder and arson even while the law enforcing agencies were making a determined bid to snip the gang. The long arms of law, quite undaunted by sporadic eruptions of violence, moved in all its panoply into a bold and courageous action, though slowly, yet steadily, working up and piecing together the various shreds of clues.

In the case of mass murder, three of the brothers of Mammuttyan and one of the sons of Marimuthusamiar were sentenced to the gallows while another son of Marimuthusamiar was sent to Senior Certified School for detention for 5 years as he was a juvenile, by the Sessions Judge, Salem, in S. C. No 3/60 dated 20—2—1960. Mammuttyan and his brother Oomayyan, however, remained at large. Acting on information, a police party headed by Sub-Inspector Mayilsamy of Mecheri Police Station rushed to the forest area near Kolathur on 1—5—1960 and succeeded in locating Mammuttyan and his gang at Sundakkaimalai in the evening hours. On seeing the police party, the gangsters opened fire but fortunately none was hit. The Sub-Inspector retaliated in self-defence, killing two of his associates, Karuppayyan and Govindasamy, on the spot and capturing another, Gopalan. Mammuttyan and Oomayyan escaped at the skin of their teeth. Karuppayyan, at the time of this encounter, was found in possession of S. B. B L. gun which was stolen during the commission of a house dacoity earlier in Adamancottah. The death of these two gangsters were held as justified in an enquiry held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri.

Another encounter took place on 6—3—1961 when Sub-Inspector Dowlath Ali, acting on information that Oomayyan had come on a nocturnal visit to Kolkaranur, rushed up with a posse of policemen and succeeded in spotting him at the village. Oomayyan, in a desperate bid for escape, opened fire to which the police party duly replied. In this encounter Oomayyan was shot dead. An inquest was held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, and the killing was justified.

The demise of his brothers and whilom friends in series of encounters with the police did not, however, deter Mammuttyan from pursuing his perilous path of crime. On the other hand he seemed to have taken in fresh associates and continued his depredations with renewed impunity and violence. In July 1963, Mammuttyan met in an encounter the police party headed by Reserve Inspector Thiru Denesen and Sub-Inspector Thiru Mayilsamy. The Sub-Inspector spotted the gang in the early hours at Donimaduvapallam in Kokkampatti village. Lakshmanan, an associate of Mamuttyan, was quick to use his gun and shot at the Sub-Inspector, causing grievous injury to his left hand. The Armed Reserve personnel retaliated the fire and shot Lakshmanan dead. They also succeeded in capturing Jogi and Krishnan, two other associates, while Mammuttyan once again escaped. Lakshmanan, at the time of this encounter, was in possession of S. B B. L. gun which was found to have been stolen sometime ago during a house dacoity in Vellitirup-pur Station limits. An enquiry by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, ensued and the killing was justified

The swift decimation of his gang at the hands of an efficient and gallant band of police personnel who meant business, seemed to have finally left Mamuttyan high and dry. As is the wont with most criminals, he took freely to wine and women and had a particular weakness for the latter. During this period, he was reportedly in illicit liaison with at least five women, a weakness which paved the way to his ultimate doom. He was also reported to be for a time suffering from venereal disease for which he had treatment under one Dr. Hanuk. It is not known what heavenly, supernatural powers Mammuttyan possessed but a story gained currency about this time that he was endowed with the blessings of Goddess Kali, and the unsophisticated, timid villagers fell for this spurious tale. Mammuttyan was also said to be in the habit of throwing a few coppers to the shepherd boys for the ulterior purpose of gaining information about the movements of police (he seemed to have been served well in return), and around these tiny gifts was

woven an unfounded story about his extraordinary quality of munificence and help to the poor kinsmen and villagers.

An elaborate scheme for his capture committing three companies of Malabar Special Police was prepared towards the end of 1963 and the blue print was ready to be put into operation when I took charge of the district. I carefully examined the scheme in all its details and the prevailing factors at the time. To put into operation such a large force on the off chance of locating this fugitive always on the move was, to my mind, a needless waste of time and energy not to speak of unnecessary risk. On the other hand, the antagonism and innate fear of the villagers towards Mammuttyan and his own irresistible weakness to women could profitably be converted into channels of worthwhile clues, on the basis of which an efficient and tiny task force quick in movement and capable of dealing effectively might more purposely be deployed and better results achieved. It was about this time news was to hand that Mammuttyan had taken an almost pathological obsession toward an eighteen-year old, unmarried girl Nallammal at Singarapatty and was hell bent to entice this bucolic beauty to satisfy his sexual lust. This opportunity was availed of and her elder brother was contacted and given all encouragement. Karuppannan, with the promised help, assurance and co-operation of the police, prepared himself for a bold encounter with his mighty adversary Mammuttyan, should the latter attempt to molest or forcibly remove his teenage sister. Some days were to pass before Mammuttyan made his appearance on 27—3—1964 night, the last of his visits as the event proved to be, at the house of Nallammal in Singarapatti in a desperate but vain bid to get at her when he was challenged and shot dead by the ever alert Karuppannan. Thus ended the life of this remarkable bandit who, during a brief, meteoric spell of criminal career, terrorised the entire rural populace and eluded the Law, dying an ignominious death, much to the relief of fellow villagers and the hard-pressed Law Enforcing Agencies who were continuously on his track for well nigh five years. The services of Karuppannan who at the risk of his own life

boldly encountered the dacoit and shot him in an valiant attempt to save the honour of his sister were duly recognised by the Department with an award of handsome rewards. However, ignominious Mammuttyan's death might be, it still has a lesson which only seeks to affirm the wisdom of that old adage: "Crime never pays". Crime, in his case, has truly paid him in his own coin; and that indeed might be an apt epitaph for him should he deserve one.

*Public Relations for Civic Consciousness (Police)

By

K. MOHANDAS, I.P.S.,
Asst. Inspector-General-II & Public Relations Officer,
Tamil Nadu Police.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It has been said that the Policeman's sphere of activity is the only one where "the customer is always wrong". This uncharitable public attitude arises out of ignorance, wilful or otherwise, of the functions, methods and conditions of working of the Police department. In this respect, we are at a definite disadvantage. Because, unlike you gentlemen of the Private Sector, we are not a commercial firm, and cannot, therefore, advertise our products.

No matter how well the Police Department is organised, or how efficient and honest its administration, it is judged by individual citizens and, consequently, by the nature of its public contacts. There are many adverse beliefs concerning the Police which exist in varying degrees throughout the land. Among these are the frequently found convictions that Policemen are uneducated and of low mentality; that they are selected for mere brutish strength; that they are of doubtful honesty and integrity; that they are engaged in a continuous offensive against society; that they are often rude and domineering; that they get angry easily and often assume a "smart-alee" attitude; that they resort to the "third degree"; and that the only way to be safe from this tyranny is to have wealth or "pull".

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* Speech delivered at the Second All India Public Relations Conference, Madras, (16th, 17th & 18th February, 1970).

Not all of these indictments can be fairly charged to any one particular Police organisation; but, unfortunately, at various times and places, each has been successfully proved. Today's policemen have inherited the reputation of their predecessors, and the Police "past" has been in certain aspects rather inglorious. The iniquity of the fathers is visited upon the children, unto the third and fourth generations.

In the early days of the Police Department, the "good" citizens of the community felt a sincere alliance with the Police against thieves, out-laws and anti-social elements who prayed upon them. Today, however, even in an urban community, the citizens generally do not have any such feeling of alliance. Police work is no longer concerned primarily with a small out-law group. Modern Police Departments have become complex organisations whose many duties require intimate day-to-day contacts with all citizens. The greatest number of Police contacts today is not with the criminal elements of society, but rather with the good citizens of the community. A survey by the Detroit Police Department in the United States has disclosed that 90% of all Police business is not of a strictly criminal nature.

Extensive use of the automobile has made necessary an increasing number of restrictions upon the driving public, and the old division of the community into law-breakers and law-observers is no longer valid. Today, almost everyone is a law-breaker—many are deliberate offenders. Fines and other penalties for traffic law violations often leave the violator far from convinced of the justice of such action.

As long as policemen confined their activities to the maintenance of law and order, and investigation and detection of crimes, they won a certain measure of popular support. However, since the Police became overburdened with duties outside the sphere of what people usually consider as criminal law enforcement, public support has weakened. These additional duties are often of a minor regulatory nature, rarely

produce impressive social benefits, and often prove irritating to the feelings of people who believe that they have a right to do what they please. Restrictions and complexities of Law easily fall into disrepute; and the Police, upon whom the administration of Law falls, are faced with the disagreeable task of imposing unsavoury laws upon the often uncooperative and resentful public. It is unlikely that any single instance of Police action has ever been completely satisfactory to every one concerned; for no matter how efficient or brilliant the example of Police work may be, it is not likely to be viewed with enthusiasm by the thwarted or apprehended offender, or his family or friends.

Defiance of law and authority is not merely an individual phenomenon. It is practized by groups as well The individual whose activities the policemen may be called upon to restrict, is often a symbol of a racial, social, religious or economic group. To become involved in such an individual is to invite the resentment of the entire group. And most members of minority groups are sensitive and defensive.

No other form of public service is more likely to cause ill-feeling among the public it serves than the agency whose duty it is to enforce laws, restrict the citizens' activities and control his conduct. Actually, it is the law of the land, enacted in the larger public interest, which restricts the activities of its citizens. But, so far as the individual is concerned, "law" is an abstraction. He regards its symbol—the policeman—as the cause of his troubles; and his resentment is reserved for the policeman and no one else.

It has been increasingly realised by senior officers in charge of Police administration all over India that every effort must be made to create as many favourable contacts as possible between the Police and the Public. The constantly accumulating effect, created by these thousands of man-to-man contacts, determines the degree of public acceptance or the state of police-public relations. Good public relations involve far more than mere "saying" - it involves "doing". It is the common

policeman out on his beat, the police officer in a radio car or on a motor cycle, and the officer in charge of the Police Station, who make friends or enemies for the department. Though there are other influences involved, we do realise that the police themselves are the most important factor in determining public attitudes. By building the proper relationships and attitudes between the police and the public, a high degree of acceptance will result. Other media affecting public relations, such as the press, radio, movies and fiction-writers will then be naturally forced to "get on the band wagon" and do their share towards improving relations between the police and the public. Policies of these modern media are determined by what the public want and, consequently, by beliefs and attitudes of the public itself.

If the public relations of the Police are not what they should be, unjust charges will be made against them, progressive programmes will be impossible, and the Police will find themselves in a position where they are fearful of doing anything constructive because of anticipated resistance by the public. When, on the other hand, a spirit of free co-operation with the public is maintained, police morale will be improved, resulting in increased police effort and improved police service. The general increase in Police efficiency will, in its turn, result in still greater appreciation of the Police, and create a desire on the part of citizens to observe laws, comply with regulations and voluntarily assist the Police in the performance of their functions.

Without such assistance, arrests become difficult and convictions almost impossible. Without it, the Police are held up to ridicule, criticism and censure at every move. Under such circumstances, the public overlook no opportunity to make the task of the policeman more difficult and his working conditions more disagreeable. Legislatures are nothing more or less than segments of the public, and reflect its attitudes and prejudices which in turn, would naturally determine their attitude to the Police. In the court rooms, the most carefully prepared cases may fail because the testimony of the policemen is ignored.

During the British regime, the Police had to enforce certain laws, which were intended to suppress the national struggle for freedom. The present-day Police in India have suffered due to this impact of the past, and also due to the fact that the present administrative set-up, except for a few changes, is a direct continuation of the machinery set up by the British whose objectives were quite different from those of a Welfare State. The result is that the Police force is looked down upon and treated by the political parties in opposition to the party in power as an agent of the party in power. As a result, the policeman does not command either the esteem or the confidence of the public. Information about crimes and criminals do not flow to the Police in the manner it is enjoined by law. In the investigation and prosecution of cases, considerable difficulties crop up, as people do not like to tell the Police what they saw or heard, far less make statements on oath in the court or even take the trouble of going to the court. There is very little public opinion against the social evils and vices which the Police are required to eradicate, resulting in opposition to Police by vested interests thriving on such evils and vices. Some newspapers frequently ridicule the best efforts of the Police, and no time or opportunity is lost in indulging in scathing criticism of the actions of the Police on the slightest provocation.

Not that we resent criticism. As I told the gentlemen of the Press soon after assuming office as Public Relations Officer of the Tamil Nadu Police, let us be criticised—and criticised vehemently, when we do something wrong and those who do wrong would certainly be dealt with. There is a free Press in this country and it is their duty to highlight acts of commission or omission by the Police Department whose executives are paid from the money coming out of the tax-payers' pockets. At the same time, I told them, please give us a pat on the back when we do something good. And, while criticising us, please do remember that a policeman is also a human being and that, like anyone else in Government service or otherwise, he is not infallible or above fault.

Sir Frank Soskice, former Home Secretary of United Kingdom, succinctly put it while speaking in the British Parliament: ' Quite often we are a little unreasonable in our approach to the Police. We expect that the less sleep they have, the more amiable they will become. They have a difficult task. They are constantly in active cantact with the most disagreeable members of our community. And when they have to deal with the more agreeable members, it is generally upon very disagreeable occasions and when those usually agreeable members are in their most disagreeable moods. For years, we have over-worked them and habitually over-criticised them. I wish that we can persuade them that the kind of criticism that we direct against them should really be taken by them as a compliment, because it indicates the very high standards that we expect from them and which, in general, they live upto. Their task is difficult—the kind of task that they have to encounter when they meet the sort of pompous ass who knows a little law and who, when a Police Officer asks him to move his car, thinks that some tremendous principle of constitutional propriety is involved. Not only is their work difficult, it is dangerous."

What is true in England, is true in India in a far greater measure. The sudden awareness of a section of the people of their constitutional rights without similar awakening of their sense of responsibility has made Police work difficult and trying. There are still some people who consider themselves above the law due to their positions of influence, and it is these people who make law enforcement difficult and their manoeuvres sometimes result in the impartiality of the Police being called into question.

In the enforcement of traffic laws, the policeman risks the displeasure of the rich and influential sections of the public who own cars, trucks or buses—and possess power. In his drive against vices, he faces risks to his life; in the prevention and detection of crime, he runs the risk of desperate habitual criminals doing him bodily harm; in the preservation of law

and order, he risks his reputation, as it is invariably a case of tight-rope walking. If he deals with the situation firmly and thereby ensures minimum damage to life, and property, he is accused of brutality, high-handedness and tactlessness. If he handles the situation mildly, he is charged with inefficiency and incompetence. When a frenzied mob attacks a Police Station, the officer on the spot has to take a quick decision. He is handicapped by the sub-conscious apprehension of the judicial or governmental enquiry that is bound to follow and which may mean even the end of his career and may put his family on the streets. It is very well for learned gentlemen to laboriously record evidence from persons (a majority of whom apparently organized the attack and later demanded the enquiry) possibly six months after such an occurrence, minutely go through the mountainous heap of testimony, and come to a considered judgment whether the action of the Police Officer on the spot in dealing with the mob was correct or wrong, mild or excessive, slightly highhanded or ferociously brutal. But I wish to draw your attention, ladies and gentlemen, to the agony and suspense during the protracted enquiry of the officer who took the decision and acted under pressing circumstances

The fearful explosion of the population, the great number of families housed in each tenament in urban communities, the narrowness of the streets, the ever-increasing floating population in towns and cities due to rapid industrialization, the present-day controls over almost every essential article of life, the competition for various licences and permits, and, above all, the sudden release of all the restrained forces of social evils and inhibitions in the wake of the newly-won freedom, have contributed to the increase in the incidence of nearly all forms of crime. This has made the Police tasks more difficult than ever before.

The Policeman moves round the clock in all weathers throughout the year and he has very little family life. Police Battalions are deployed as para-military forces to guard our frontiers and to deal with armed hostile sections of society like

the Nagas. I myself commanded an M. S. P. Battalion in Nagaland during the crucial days of the Chinese aggression. I was moved by the high morale, patriotism, loyalty, enthusiasm and sense of duty exhibited by my officers and men under extremely adverse conditions. Many laid down their lives so that the Republic may live. I am sure that the Public and the Press are not unaware of these facts. But I do wish that they bear this in a *remote corner of their mind when they sight an* erring black sheep of the Police family and pounce upon him like a *greyhound.*

This, of course, is not a sales-talk. I nevertheless wish to inform you, ladies and gentlemen, that even the ministerial or clerical wing of the Police Organisations in India, and particularly of this State, is disciplined and prompt. The other day, a high-placed official of a sister department of this State told me that we were flying, while they were struggling even to walk. I replied : " Well, this is the Moon Age. When men are planning to land on the Mars, we cannot afford to relax in our bullock-carts." It is my firm belief that, unless the entire administrative machinery is ruthlessly stripped of its red-tape, forced to abandon antiquated methods of transacting governmental business, made to correct the highly reprehensible tendency to evade responsibility, postpone decisions and generally "play it safe"; firmly discouraged from searching moth-eaten records for 'divine' precedents, unless, in short, the whole system is immediately overhauled and streamlined, there will be no helpful public response to administrative acts, however beneficial it may be to society. Only such an administrative revolution can improve the morale, efficiency and public relations of any Government department – particularly of the Police. Fortunately for us, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has given a right lead in this regard, by himself setting an example in taking quick decisions and putting down red-tapism–or, as "The Mail" put it colourfully the other day—in turning ' Red-tape ' into ' Ultraviolet '.

The basic principles I have stuck to during my rather short service in the Police Department and which I found

infinitely rewarding from "the point of view" of public relations are: (1) Justice delayed is justice denied, and (2) Justice must not only be done but must also appear to be done. When a complainant came to me at Madurai with a rather serious grievance, a trunk call to A. S. P. Sivakasi or to the Inspector of Police, Dindigul, right in the presence of the citizen, with a possible redressal of his grievance right on the spot went a long way to create the right attitude on the part of the public towards the police; though, of course, I had to frequently face the dreaded Audit which used to methodically question me as to the reasons for the increased number of trunk calls from the Office of the Superintendent of Police. The inevitably protracted correspondence on the subject would finally end with your humble servant duly noting instructions regarding the necessity to cut down trunk calls and to make due contribution to effecting economy in Governmental expenditure.

I would like to comment on a vital aspect of the average citizen's civic consciousness vis-a-vis Police work. When a burglar is caught by the Police, the complainant is not bothered whether the criminal is sent to jail or not, but he is concerned—and perhaps rightly so whether he gets his stolen property back. One respectable citizen even told me that he was agreeable to donating a portion of the property to the burglar, if he is saved from the bother of going to the court. But he did not realise that, by allowing this anti-social element to be at large, he is endangering the security of his fellow-citizens; and that it is his duty not only to get his property back but also to see that the criminal is put out of circulation for a reasonable period, in the interests of the community.

There is another aspect that I would like to lay stress on. Though it is true that the policeman should be a friend of the citizen, we cannot afford the luxury of his friendship becoming too free and familiar. Familiarity breeds contempt—and friendliness does not usually go with respect. Hence Policemen have to observe optimum standards in this regard, lest good public relations are gained only at the cost of efficiency and effectiveness.

The secret of public relations is to keep the public *rightly and promptly informed of all our activities and thereby to shape a helpful public attitude.* The fundamental requisite of good police-public relationship is naturally efficient Police work performed with a friendly approach to the people. All other aspects of Police-public relationship have to be built up only round it and on it. It takes a long time to gain the confidence of the public and this can be easily lost as a result of corrupt practices on the part *of a few officers or men.* As such, the Inspector-General of Police of Tamil Nadu has been constantly reminding the superior officers of the Force to be extremely vigilant in this regard and be as much zealous about the prestige of the Force as about the public interest.

To quote Julian Huxley, "..........the Police force is the only substitute in a modern society for organised oppression, crime or violence, and *it is of the greatest importance,* that the public should understand this and the general system, and should be brought to grasp that the Police are an organ of society, acting as ***agents of the people in general*** and ***not merely of the Government*****.....** and that the best results will be obtained by full and frank co-operation between the people and the Police "

Public relations, as you distinguished gentlemen very well know, is an art. *And like all arts, it needs to be assiduously* practised. Given a certain amount of good-will with a lot of industry, it should be possible for an average policeman to master this art. And we have impressed upon all ranks that mastery in this art is a 'Must" for any policeman or officer who hopes to be a success in the new set-up of the *Police force* in our Welfare State.

Thank you.

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CRIME AND ITS ERADICATION

By

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AS the preamble to the Constitution of India declares, our country is a sovereign democratic republic guaranteeing to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. We are all governed by the Rule of Law. The aim of the Constituent Assembly, which gave the Constitution to the country, was to secure justice in all fields i.e., social, economic, and political, and as well as to secure liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, and also equality of status and opportunity, and to promote among them all fraternity, and this had to be achieved assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. In a way, the Constitution of India aims at creating such conditions and opportunities in the country, wherein an individual citizen, if he minds or desires, can make his life divine on earth. In order to prevent honest, decent and law abiding citizens being harassed or troubled by undesirable elements in society the laws of the country have created several agencies of which the police force is the one. In the administration of justice in the country, the police occupy a very important position. They have two most important duties to perform—one is to prevent crime and the other is to book offenders and to place them before a court of law for trial and punishment. The police force, or what we call the police department is also the creation of a statute. In every State in India, we have a police department and there are in each State Police Acts or Regulations. Since, in a country governed by Rule of Law, nothing can be done unless it is sanctioned by some law or rule, it is quite in the fitness of things that the police department also is created by a statute and is governed by certain rules and regulations. Functioning as they do within the four corners of those rules and regulations, they have to perform their duties.

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Even though police *have to perform* both *the functions of* preventing the crime and also of placing offenders of certain categories for trial before a court of law, *I deal in this article* only with the latter aspect of the matter.

Certain acts and omissions of human beings, which are made punishable under some laws of the land, wherein the said acts or omissions take place, are described as crimes. The person who commits a crime is called a criminal or an offender. Greater portions of these crimes are violation of the rights of citizens directly. In this category come offences such as murder, mischief, assaults and thefts. There may also be crimes against the society as a whole or against the State such as counterfeiting of coins, espionage or conspiracy against the State etc. In addition to the above, in a welfare State like ours, several laws such as the Essential Commodities Act, and the various Rules framed under the said Act, and as well as the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, etc., are promulgated making hoarding of food-grains and dealing with the essential commodities contrary to the rules and adulterating of foodgrains etc., punishable. Any-one violating such Laws and Rules also commits a crime.

It is not in every case that the police have a right to intervene and investigate into an offence *suo motu*. They can do so only in those classes of cases which are called cognizable as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code, or which are made cognizable under any other law. Generally, offences of a more serious nature, be they against a fellow citizen or the State, are made cognizable offences, since they are construed as offences committed against the whole society. In such cases the police are given powers to intervene and investigate into the offence, and after collecting necessary materials to place a charge-sheet against him in a court of law and to prosecute him there. When the accused is prosecuted in the court, the court shall have to decide, by applying the relevant law to the facts and materials placed, as to whether the accused is guilty or innocent. To a very great extent, the success or failure of a criminal case

depends on the materials collected by this agency before the accused is put to trial. The functions of the courts dealing with the administration of criminal justice and of the police are complementary and are not overlapping ones. The police officer, who investigates into an offence, is usually called an Investigating Officer.

The police department has its own Rules, fixing responsibilities on different categories of officers in investigating into classes and kinds of crimes. Certain classes of crimes are to be investigated into by the Sub-Inspector of Police, and certain more serious offences by the Circle Inspector of Police. In some cases, officers superior in rank to the C. P. Is will themselves conduct the investigation. The Criminal Procedure Code clothes this officer i.e., Investigating Officer, with many powers. The officer concerned can enter into the investigation of a cognizable crime either on specific information or on a complaint received about the happening of such an occurrence or even on suspicion. The duty of the investigating officer is to ascertain all the relevant facts and circumstances that are necessary to bring home the guilt to the offender. If the investigating officer either on a complaint or on suspicion decides to probe into it and takes some steps in that direction the investigation is said to commence. The Criminal Procedure Code elaborately deals with the manner in which an investigation shall have to be conducted and the steps to be ultimately taken by the investigating officer.

Usually the officers who take up the investigation into cases are persons well-trained in their art. In some cases of very heinous offences or sensational matters highly trained and experienced officers are placed in charge of the investigation. Since this process mainly deals with the human element, every case will have its peculiar aspects. There cannot be a uniform way of dealing with human beings and particularly when they are dealt with under trying and difficult circumstances. It is not merely enough if the investigator knows the laws. Besides

this he should have many other qualities of head and heart. He must be a painstaking, energetic person. He should be a man of character and integrity. While observing things and noting them he should certainly have a flair for accuracy, besides knowing the art of observation. Above all, he should have an intimate knowledge of human conduct. He must be in a position to judge men by observing even their physiognomy. He must know how each individual reacts under a given set of circumstances. No doubt the investigating officer must have some elementary knowledge of law also. The very interrogation of the persons concerned or of persons who are in the know of things is by itself an art. By shrewd questioning the investigating officer will be in a position to unravel many a mystery. If, after collecting the materials with all due diligence, the investigating officer finds that the case is one in which the offender shall have to be tried in a court of law, he must place a charge-sheet. If otherwise, he may drop the investigation and report accordingly. A faithful and prompt investigation into an offence would go a long way in preventing many a crime happening in the society. This indeed would be a great contribution to the well-being of its citizens.

An efficient investigation into a crime is very vital to the administration of criminal justice. A famous English author says that administration of justice is the highest function of a civilised State. If laws are not properly enforced and if thugs and knaves are to have an upper hand in a society, that society does not survive for long. If people lose faith in the administration of justice and begin to feel that their life and property are not safe, the society starts decaying. Many civilisations have in the past withered away because of the failure of the administrators to be impartial, honest and efficient. Development or progress of a country in all its aspects or its preservation depends on the constant efforts and works of its intelligentsia, its labour force and its poets, philosophers and scientists. The work of all these viz., the white collared workers, men and women who create wealth by their sweat and labour and great

thinkers and visionaries who envisage the guide-lines for the progress of the society or nation, is necessary if the society has to develop fully and in all its aspects and has to survive without developing in itself decaying diseases. These men and women can work fully and properly only in such a society which is free from corruption, violence, mutual hatred and such other undesirable human activities. It is the function of the State to prevent such things happening in the society and if they were to happen, to detect them and punish the offenders. If the offenders are booked and punished promptly, it would act as a deterrent on many wavering thugs and knaves. It is not merely economic poverty or financial stringency that is the root cause for the commission of many of these crimes. Even in affluent western societies many ghastly crimes described above are taking place. As there are good and great souls amongst human beings, so there are wicked and bad elements. If the latter feel that they can commit a crime and get away easily, they would not hesitate in indulging in them. It is in preventing such things happening or in getting such persons punished that the police have a very great and effective role to play. An honest investigating officer who takes up the task of investigating into a crime, when it happens, without fear or favour but with the utmost integrity and honesty, will make a great contribution to the well being of the society.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

Part-II

By

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GHERAOS

'Gherao' is a Bengali word which has become a coin current in the world of labour only after the Communist-led United Front came to power in West Bengal in 1967. 'Gherao' is to surround or to circumscribe the free movement of a person. This technique of confining a person by sheer strength of members is gaining importance as an extension of the principle of collective bargaining. To give legal sanction to 'gherao'—which is nothing but wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement pure and simple—is to substitute the law of the jungle for the rule of law. In my personal opinion this unseemly development in the sphere of collective bargaining should be arrested. And sooner, the better for industrial peace and economic progress.

AGRARIAN UNREST

As long as private ownership of land is guaranteed under the Constitution, a citizen has a right to defend his property but only with this principle that his ownership and enjoyment of the fruits of his property shall not be by exploiting the labourers that sweat and toil in the fields. The basic principles of the trade-union movement viz. strikes and 'gheraos' are brought into play in the disputes between the landowner and the farm-hands. It is not possible for the police to give protection to all lands at the time of harvest which goes on simultaneously in several lakhs of acres—as in Thanjavur district—for the very simple reason that the State Police Force has a very limited

strength and affording protection to the landowners at the time of harvest is only one among the several duties the police have to perform. With all our system of intelligence and effective security arrangements, the police cannot be ubiquitous. Recently, several sections of the press and the public accused the police of inertness and lack of effective action for the Kilvenmani incident where 42 persons were burnt alive in a hut. The fact that one of the loyal farmhands was hacked to death by another group of labourers at Kilvenmani just prior to the arson has paled into insignificance in the glare of publicity given to the arson which was a retaliatory outburst of momentary frenzy. All these unfortunate incidents occurred in a hamlet about 4 miles away from the nearest rural police station and even before any information could reach the police, everything was over. Such instances, though few and far between, only point at the erosion of the rule of law engendered in recent years in the country by several forces which are incessantly at work.

STUDENT UNREST

Student unrest in recent times is a universal malady which is steadily growing in its intensity. Prime of manhood is the reservoir of boundless energy, buoyant enthusiasm, fervent hopes and ardent aspirations. When youths come together or are brought together into the campuses of schools and colleges and other institutions for learning there is a concourse of this buoyant energy which tries to break new frontiers. The old order established traditions and social customs do not any longer hold a fascination for the youth of today who is out to conquer a brave new world. The present system of education is least satisfying to the student with the result that their energy finds expression in other channels through which they increasingly participate in events shaping the destiny of their country of which they will have to be the citizens tomorrow. But the most unfortunate part of the whole changing picture is that the politicians try to exploit the plasticity of the student mind to their immediate advantage.

It is, therefore, out of sheer helplessness the students get themselves involved in major conflicts which spark off a series of ugly law-and-order situations. The role of the police in such situations is extremely delicate and difficult. An appeal to their reasons, sense of right and wrong is often bogged down by the avalanche of collective emotion which triumphs over their nobler and saner instincts on such occasions. The use of force on students will generate in them an indelible hatred towards the police which, in the years to come, will tend to widen the gulf between the police and the public. But at the same time it is not possible for the police to be a mere silent witness to lawlessness, vandalism and violence for the safety and security of lives and property of the larger section of the public will be at stake. Either way, only the police suffers the unfortunate plight of stewing in their own juice: to be accused of inertness or to be branded as ruthless tyrants of repression.

SENAS

It is quite necessary to make mention of the senas that have sprung like mushrooms in our country in recent years. The sena, as the term connotes, is an army and in no civilized country can anyone raise an army except the sovereign State but, unfortunately, we have the Shiv Sena, which was according to press reports responsible for the recent chaos, vandalism and destruction of property that swept the city of Bombay, the Gopal Sena in Kerala and a myriad other senas in other States in India which have been formed by the consensus of a few politicians who are more chauvinistic than social and more parochial than national in their outlook and patriotism. These senas are a sad reflection of erosion into the authority of the State and the power of the Government and it is my opinion that the formation of such senas will be the thin end of the wedge driven into the social solidarity and security of the State which will eventually lead to cataclysm, anarchy and disaster. Therefore, it is our duty, the duty of all right-thinking citizens, leaders of men and every member of the

civilised community to mould the public opinion which, unfortunately, remains in our country badly distorted.

THE PUBLIC OF TAMIL NADU

It would be necessary at this juncture to advert to the measure of co-operation the police have had from the public of Tamil Nadu. By all standards, the public in this part of the country have been more sober, level-headed and law-abiding than the people in other parts of India, who have developed a faith in violence as a cult and a creed. If there were comparatively fewer incidents of organized loot and vandalism and eruption of mass violence in these parts, it is because the people in our State by and large respect law and authority. If there were such minor outbursts of violence, they could only be termed as passing aberrations in a fit of emotional ebullition. If the police have been in a position to preserve order and maintain peace with a commendable degree of success, it is because of the co-operation from the public given at all times to the police. At this juncture, reference will have to be made necessarily to the pasquinades and lampoons in the tabloid press on the alleged inability of the police to detect a few cases of robbery and dacoity that occurred on the outskirts of the city a few months ago; but the swiftness with which the police were able to track down the criminals silenced the uncharitable criticism hurled at them. Detection of crime has shown a welcome upward trend with 67.0% of cases detected and cleared and the crimes have also correspondingly gone down. Enforcement of prohibition, a social legislation, which cannot be achieved without a fair amount of public co-operation, has also recorded a new high with an increase of 33.6% over the figures of the previous year. Recently, there was a syndicate study undertaken by the National Police Academy on the working of the various police forces in India and it redounds to our credit that the team of experts who have made a thorough, deep and searching study of the performance of the police have praised the Tamil Nadu Police for its highest peak of efficiency and also in the matter of economy in police administration vis-a-vis

police-population and police-working cost ratios. This feature reflects in no small measure on the extent of public understanding and co-operation we have been fortunate to receive in Tamil Nadu. That Government is best administered which is least governed. This applies on all fours to the administration of Tamil Nadu and is a magnificent tribute to the police who have to brave rough weather in a constantly changing climate of political ascendancy of rival parties.

PUBLIC OPINION

In war the first casualty is truth; in a nascent democracy the first casualty is the police. All political ills and public discontent which we witness today are the outward symptoms of a deep-seated malady, the etiology of which lies in our mental make-up as a nation.

People should understand what politics and police mean. The etymological root of politics, polity and police is the same—polis, which is derived from the Greek word meaning the city; citizen' and 'civilization' have sprung from 'civis', the Latin word which means a citizen. "There cannot be any politics without police; and there cannot be any civilization without the city or the *polis* The foundation of any State is the police, even be it the Ramarajya of our epics or the Utopia of Sir Thomas More.

"The final and the most unmistakable sign of the breakdown of a State is the disappearance, denigration of the authority, the morale, and the prestige of the police. Therefore the strength of the State, the stability of any government lies in the strength of the police. A State can exist without an army: Denmark for instance, but not without the police. The politicians, the leaders of men and the public at large should strive hard in all earnestness, with a sincerity of purpose, to mould a public opinion which will allow the police to function effectively and efficiently without let or hindrance. One of the newspaper columnists (B. R. Kumar) wrote some time ago: "India is in fact disintegrating before our eyes not

because of any defeat of its armed forces, but because of the inability or unwillingness of the police in the various States to protect the law-abiding citizen to carry on his daily avocations. It is vital to remind ourselves of this fundamental fact of politics, because for the last 50 years it has been the fashion among our politicians to denigrate the police until perhaps the people at large have unconsciously come to believe that the force is mischievous and unnecessary......... ... The most vital need of the hour is to restore the authority of the police; for on this infra-structure alone can a Welfare State be built."

LATE HAVILDAR 869 SANKARANARAYANAN

S.A.P., I BN., AVADI

(i) Rs. 1500/- sanctioned by the Inspr.-Genl. of Police as immediate relief out of the Tamil Nadu Police Benevolent Fund.

(ii) Rs. 3000/- sanctioned by the Chief Minister personally out of the State Relief Fund as a gesture of sympathy to the deceased's family.

(iii) Rs. 1684-50 contributed by officers and men of S.A.P. I and S.A.P. IV Bns. as a token of their regard for the late Havildar and their sympathy for the bereaved family.

The Tamil Nadu Raffle Tickets Cheating Cases

By

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THE Tamil Nadu Raffle, one of the many benevolent schemes sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu, would appear to have opened up a fresh vista to a few misguided and frustrated individuals, actuated, as they were, by a micawberian desire to line their own pockets, to try their deft hand at the detestable game of cheating by the simple expedient of altering indigenously the serial numbers on these tickets to resemble the prize winning series and seek fraudulently, the coveted prizes, thereby vying almost unknowingly, for the dubious claim of "*primus inter criminis*".

When the results of the prize winning series were published in the dailies, Doraiswamy and his ilk thought they had hit the jackpot if only they could contrive a little alteration here and there to the serial numbers of their tickets and thus add a sizable fortune to their own extant slender resources, little knowing the elaborate process that is involved behind the numbering and coding of these tickets.

On 23—1—69, three days after the publication of the results of the fourth draw, V. Doraiswamy turned up at the Madras Taluq Treasury with the prize winning ticket secure in his shirt pocket, sought the aid of a scribe to attend to what he considered trivialities, and flourished the ticket nonchalantly before the Treasury Officer. He had every reason to be exuberant: for, was he not the proud possessor of the 'lucky' ticket which would fetch him a sizable amount of prize? As he was counting the moments when the currency notes would exchange hands and his own fortuitous position of being at the receiving end, the Treasury Officer made a quiet check of the

numbers and the code only to find the ticket to his horror a bogus one. Handing over a receipt to the claimant, the Treasury Officer brusquely told him to call again

Syed Nazir, another claimant for the same draw, was however, more avaricious. His was a claim for the third prize of Rs. 1,000/-. He appeared at the Taluq Treasury, Madras, the next day, filled up the various columns in the application form himself and presented the ticket to the Treasury Officer. The Treasury Officer made, what had by now almost become a ritual, a check of the serial numbers and the code, and found the ticket to be a faked one. He issued a receipt to Syed Nazir with a homily to report again. In the meanwhile, he referred both these cases to the Director of State Raffle.

The ease and insouciance with which this audacious crime was sought to be perpetrated by these two novices had all the portents of setting at naught one of the most beneficial schemes and was received, not unnaturally, with much consternation by the authorities concerned who post-haste referred the matter to the Inspector-General of Police, Tamil Nadu.

The Inspector-General of Police directed the Crime Branch, C I D., to investigate into these incidents. Accordingly, these were entrusted to Inspector Sathyanarayanan who registered two cases in Madras City X Station Cr. Nos. 110 and 110(a)/69 under sections 471 and 420 I. P. C. read with 511 I. P. C. on 12—2—69 and promptly entered into investigation.

It is naive to suppose that the two miscreants would have given the particulars correctly while claiming the prizes. When the Inspector visited Ashok Nagar, Kodambakkam, on 13—2—69 he found that none by name Doraisamy resided in the 68th Street as given out in the application form. However, he set to enquire patiently and with perseverence in the locality and eventually succeeded in locating the said individual at 86th Street whereupon he took him into custody.

A freelance mason by profession, Doraisamy, aged 35 years and married, was living with his wife and three children in

house No. 395. He had received no formal schooling and did not know how to read or write, a factor to be contended with later during his trial. He bought three tickets for the fourth draw from an agent at Kodambakkam, noted their numbers on a piece of paper and kept it in his pocket, fondly hoping, as every other purchaser did, for the day when Dame Fortune would smile on him.

On 20—1—69, the day when the results were announced, he was returning from work when he noticed a tiny crowd in front of a tea shop peering over the evening papers. Eager to know his luck, he showed the piece of paper wherein the numbers were noted to a boy in the crowd and asked him to check up the numbers. Harikrishnan, the boy, checked up the newspaper and found that serial No. AI 174674 had won a prize whereas Doraisamy had the same number but unfortunately of AL series. He jocularly told Doraisamy that, but for the horizontal stroke in the letter 'L', he would have got the prize. Doraisamy wended his way home with the thoughts reeling in his mind: a prize in the lottery, no horizontal line. Ah, if only there is no horizontal line, what quirk of fate there could be? Well, he would accomplish it. After all which mason does not know horizontal and vertical contours? By the time he reached home, he seemed to have made up his mind.

Doraisamy had a hurried supper and soon repaired to a corner of the room where, under a lamp, he brought to bear all his masonry skill and knowledge in carefully removing the cursed horizontal line in the letter 'L' with the help of a portable grinding stone. This accomplished, he went into a sybaritic siesta dreaming of the day of his impending visit to the Treasury. However, the next morning, as a measure of abundant caution, he showed the ticket to his friend, a saloon shopkeeper, who also checked up the numbers with the newspaper and declared that he won a prize. The fact that his friend could not find anything sinister made him doubly hopeful until his arrest which came as a bolt from the far blue.

Syed Nazir, according to the particulars furnished in the application form, was a businessman of Naidupet (Andhra Pradesh). The Inspector rushed to Naidupet and made enquiries with the business community only to learn, to his chagrin, that there was no businessman by that name in that town. Neither should the Inspector, after his experience at Kodambakkam, expect the particulars to be correct. However he diligently pursued enquiries and traced Mohammed Gouse Mohideen, a Range Officer in the Forest Department in the Town. He ascertained that Syed Nazir is his brother-in-law and his real name is Syed Fazla Ilahi. Fazla Ilahi at that time was working in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, and put up in the Juma Mosque in Ponnappa Mudali Street, Purasawalkam (Madras City). He returned to Madras and made further enquiries at the mosque, but again drew blank Fazla Ilahi had not gone to work either. There was no information either as to where he could be found The Inspector was not far wrong in presuming that the *"amor nummi"* in him would impel Fazla Ilahi to retrace his steps to the precincts of the Taluq Treasury to claim the prize. So he carefully set up a trap for him, but it was not before 17—2—69 that Fazla Ilahi made his appearance only to be accosted by the guardian of the Law. The Inspector made a quick search of his person which led to the recovery of an incriminating material in the shape of the receipt issued by the Treasury and took him into custody the same day.

Unlike Doraisamy, Syed Fazla Ilahi @ Syed Nazir belonged to a different kettle of fish. A native of Nellore (Andhra Pradesh), Fazla Ilahi studied in the Government Fort High School, Bangalore, securing his S. S. L. C. in 1962, after which he joined the Integral Coach Factory as a peon on 16—5—66. In 1968 he came to adverse notice for his unseemly behaviour and was reported against. He thereupon applied for leave and eventually stayed out until 17—1—69 when he was taken back to duty. During this period of absence, Fazla Ilahi sought employment as a bill collector in Rahilla Traders, a private firm, at Purasawalkam. On the day of his reporting for duty, he saw a woman selling Tamil Nadu raffle tickets at the gates of the

Integral Coach Factory, and bought three tickets from her for the fourth draw. And when the results were announced on 20—1—69, he found that a ticket bearing AT 814202 won a third prize He checked up the tickets in his possession and found that one of them could be made to resemble the prize winning series with a minimum of alteration. To do this, however, he required black ink. He then remembered that the persons working in the Designs Office, next room, were using similar black ink in preparing plans and sketches. The next day he attended office as usual and in the evening, after making sure that everybody had left, he quietly slipped into the Designs Sections. After closing the doors behind him, Fazla Ilahi spread the ticket carefully on the table and set to work '*a loisir*', effecting the necessary erasures by means of a blade and rewriting the serial numbers with Indian ink to make them resemble the prize winner. Later, he informed his friends that he won a third prize in the raffle. To his former employee, Haji Mohamed Sathar of Rahilla Traders, he came up with a story that a friend of his had given him a ticket for claiming the third prize. Having thus built up his 'defence', he made bold to present the ticket to the Treasury Officer following it up with a second trip on 17—2—69 which landed him in the bear-trap specially cast for him. When the Inspector wanted to take him to the Integral Coach Factory on 19—2—69 to verify certain aspects of his statement, it was the least he could bargain for and sought to utilise the opportunity to escape from the clutches of law. As the Inspector was busy questioning the employees, Fazla Ilahi made a desperate bid for freedom and ran into the Integral Coach Factory colony. The Inspector was equally quick and with the help of all those gathered around, went in pursuit of the fugitive and succeeded ere long in recapturing him. A separate case in Ayyanavaram Police Station (Madras City) Cr. No 239/69 under section 224 I P. C. was registered against Fazla Ilahi and he was remanded to custody in both the cases.

It is evident that, when these raffle tickets were printed and issued, the authorities duly envisaged the possibility of any

such tampering and well provided the safeguards. These tickets are specially designed and printed at the Government Press; and for each draw a stipulated number of tickets spread over five to twenty series go out for distribution. Each of these series comprises a total of ten lakhs of tickets printed serially and prefixed with alphabetical letters and has its own design and colour. On the reverse of the tickets is given the code which varies in the series itself. These tickets are then distributed to the various centres in Tamil Nadu, a record of which is also kept. A mechanical alteration of the alphabets or serial numbers, however cleverly executed, would not therefore avail without a corresponding change in the code, which would mean a complete and identical printing of the entire ticket, a process that is at once complicated and costly, not to say perilous. The code prior to the draw, is furnished to all the Treasury Officers in the State so as to enable them to check up the authenticity of the tickets presented at the Treasury for claiming the prizes. Both Doraisamy and Syed Fazla Ilahi, apparently ignorant of these elaborate arrangements, fell a victim to their own caprice.

A mere tampering and production of a ticket would not automatically condemn the tenderer to be guilty of forgery. That he had the requisite cognition it is forged is a '*sine qua non*' in a case of this kind and it often called upon the investigator to strain his utmost to find adduceable evidence in this regard. Added to this is the procedure which does not make it obligatory for the tenderer to sign or initial the ticket at the time of his presenting it at the Treasury, a lacuna which was sought to be availed of to advantage. In the case of the third prize for the fourth draw the rightful claimant had already collected the prize amount of Rs. 1,000/-, but could not be traced for questioning by the Inspector. The Director, State Forensic Science Laboratory, Tamil Nadu, whose aid was sought in this case, confined his opinion, '*in rerem natura*', to the mechanical processes of erasure only and could not define the original numbers with any certainty. While so, in the instant

case, the ignorance of the one and plea of the other seemed to go very much in their favour when the evidence as a whole came to be weighed in the golden scales of Justice

Upon conclusion of the preliminary enquiry before the V Presidency Magistrate, Madras, the two cases came up before the City Sessions for a separate trial. Both the accused put up a stout plea of not guilty to the charge and Fazla Ilahi was further defended by two leading counsels of Madras Bar. While the incompatibility of illiteracy to the commission of forgery was highlighted in the case of Doraisamy, a novel plea was sought to be raised on behalf of Fazla Ilahi in that there might have been a substitution of the ticket at the Treasury itself which the Court however had rightly dismissed as chimerical. In the end, the learned Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced Doraisamy to one year's R. I. and 6 months' R. I. on two counts and Fazla Ilahi to 2 years' R. I. and one year's R. I. also on two counts, the sentences in each of their cases to run concurrently in his S. C. Nos. 23 and 24/69 dated 1—11—69 and 4—11—69 respectively. Fazla Ilahi was earlier convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees thirty for escape from custody by V Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, in C. C. No. 7874/69 dated 4—8—69.

A mention must be made of the investigation conducted by Inspector Sathyanarayanan. With commendable promptitude, the Inspector entered into investigation of these cases, in the course of which he collected most assiduously and in a systematic manner an amazing wealth of details which helped to overcome many of the loopholes, procedural as well as legal, and bring home the guilt of the accused convincingly before the Court, thus setting the pattern while dealing with three other similar cases reported latterly at this Branch. The period of incarceration prescribed for this "*socius criminis*" by the Court may appear less draconian but, nevertheless, would serve as an effective deterrant to those like-minded parvenus who, setting their basilisk stare on the fabulous prizes, seek the perilous path of crime.

PLANNING FOR EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT

By

A. MURUGESAN,

Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic & Lincensing, Madras.

A HUMOROUS story is known of road accident. A road accident case came up before the court in which a pedestrian and a driver of a vehicle both involved in the accident were contesting. The driver pleaded " My lord, I have a record of driving without an accident for the past fifteen years". The pedestrian interrupted and claimed " My lord, I have been walking ever since I was two years old and there has been no accident". Humour apart, the fact remains that even the most experienced can cause, or at least, get involved in an accident. One never knows in advance that an accident will happen.

Next to war, it is said, accidents claim the maximum toll. In this respect, the statistics of road accidents are truly alarming. Upto this date (28—4—70) since the commencement of this Calendar year there has been 2737 road accidents in Madras City of which 60 (Sixty) of them proved fatal to the injured.

" YOUR CAR IS A LOADED GUN" warns a Burmah-Shell Advertisement. When you are on the road, no matter whether you are walking, or riding a cycle, or a car, you are constantly exposed to hazards. The one thing peculiar about a road accident is that you may not actually be the cause of an accident in which you are involved. An accident may be caused on the road involving you, for no fault of yours—much against your wishes no doubt, but then, there it is.

Many road accidents are however due to violations of traffic regulations. Social etiquette is not confined to drawing rooms alone. You are evaluated by your behaviour on the road as much as in the drawing room. Walking on the pedestrian

platforms, and while riding or driving, giving out the directions of your movement to those who are behind you and who approach you, when taking a turn, when slowing down, or when stopping, are all signs of your culture, upbringing, and your maturity. When you violate any of these or other simple rules of road manners the man behind you and the man approaching you think that you are, less than a Gentleman. He simply curses you under his breath and lets you go. But supposing the other fellow is also lacking in road manners as you are, the story has a different ending. In all likelihood and probability an accident results,—an accident that is *caused* and, which, could have been averted had only both of you been careful of your road manners. The fact that a vehicle, instead of a gun or knife, is the weapon of death or injury does not relieve the police of their responsibility to hold back the rising trend of traffic fatalities and pedestrian deaths.

Law alone cannot always dictate conditions. But conditions can always call for laws being implemented and enforced. The Traffic Police Force and the Traffic Engineering Personnel can regulate traffic, and make it easier for smooth movement of traffic. But all the Security Force in the world and all the traffic engineering aids and ingenuity cannot avert a single accident if people invite accidents of their own accord. Nobody can be greater concerned about you than you yourself can. The Traffic Police Force has a positive role to play in regulating traffic but they cannot prevent accidents unless the public cooperate. If democracy is a way of life, not merely a political theory, people should know how to govern themselves Their conduct, not only in homes, and in the offices, but also on the road really counts.

Accident reduction is a problem of human survival in a mechanical age. The great tragedy of this age of motor mania, is that the only force waging a day to day fight against death and injury on the road, is the Traffic Police To them, safety is no accident. It has to be achieved by proper planning and control.

So long the man in the street, and the man in the car are prone to indulge in risk taking behaviour, as he walks or drives in the streets of the community, it is up to the Police and traffic engineers to do their best to reduce the yearly toll of death and injury. Both the Traffic Engineer and the Police official are charged with the responsibility of traffic control necessary for safe movement of traffic. Police seek to prevent accidents under their basic obligation to the community they serve: the protection of life and property. The traffic engineer studies the characteristic occurrence of accidents because they are a measure of failure in traffic design and operation. The objective of police traffic control is to secure compliance with Law, expedite the flow of traffic, and promote the safety of motorists and pedestrians. The objective of traffic engineering is to achieve efficient, free and rapid flow of traffic, yet, at the same time, to prevent traffic accidents and casualties. The basic objective of Police Traffic Control is the movement of traffic with safety. This is also the objective of any good traffic engineer but engineers are also concerned with planning and geometric design of streets and high ways, and safe, convenient and economic transportation of persons and goods over such facilities.

Traffic Engineering is new and dynamic. Its procedures are based on engineering disciplines and while planning and geometric design are fundamental techniques, traffic engineering now includes regulation and control among its tools for improving the performance of existing and proposed streets and highways. The official definition to traffic engineering prepared by the Institute of Traffic Engineers reads as follows:—

> " That phase of engineering which deals with the planning and geometric design of streets, highways and abutting lands and with traffic operation thereon, as their use is related to the safe, convenient, and economic transportation of persons and goods ".

Traffic Engineering is a modern procedure for coping with the three elements of street and highway traffic —

(1) Road user

(2) The vehicle and its load

(3) The road itself

This new science attempts to improve the driving efficiency of the road users by reducing the number of decisions required of motorists By improving the design and operation of road the traffic engineer curtails the accident potential inherent in any street or highway by avoiding the need of the driver making a decision. Through channelisation, adequate signs and pavement markings, and other devices for traffic control, the engineer removes the conflict and confusion attendant when one or more motorists are required to make a decision. The Traffic Engineer has nine areas of work—

(1) Safety
(2) Convenience
(3) Economy
(4) People
(5) Vehicles
(6) Highways
(7) Planning
(8) Design
(9) Operation

It will be readily appreciated that the work of Traffic Police and traffic engineering are inextricably interlinked.

But one thing, I would like to specially emphasise to you— you who will blossom into engineers shortly. That is, the fact that Police traffic control has a sense of immediacy that is lacking in the work of traffic engineer. The engineer deals in reportable accident and when such accidents add up to meaningful totals they constitute a "warrant" for some form of traffic engineering action. It is detached impersonal procedure presided over by an individual who works regular office hours and hardly ever visits an accident scene while rescue work and investigation is in progress. The point, I am trying to impress on engineers like you is this–The Police executive has to have a command responsibility for traffic control and for reducing the number of deaths and injuries occurring on the streets and highways. Policemen act as clean-up men in traffic control.

They must take remedial action whenever the engineer fails to design safety into planned township streets or into new highways. Police must act to restrain drivers through effective programmes of speed management when vehicle designers plan for vehicles capable of higher and higher speeds.

Three 'E's are cited often in relation to traffic safety. One of them represents Education, another Engineering and the third 'E' stands for Enforcement. Recently another 'E' has been added to this list, to represent Enactment. The Police traffic function includes all the four 'E's and encompasses other valid techniques for reducing accidents.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police recently adopted a new definition of the Police traffic control function because a majority of the members felt that "enforcement" alone did not describe the work of Police in the field of traffic safety. The role of Police was defined as "keeping order on streets and highways within existing regulations, to make their use safe and expeditious". Functionally this would involve :—

(1) Record keeping and data processing
(2) Accident investigation
(3) Engineering
(4) Enforcement
(5) Direction
(6) Legislation
(7) Education

As regards activities of an engineering character the Police should not attempt to usurp engineers in the broad problems of research, technical design or construction, the maintenance of streets or highways or traffic control devices. Local conditions relative to the extent of traffic engineering assigned to other City departments will be a controlling fact in the Police Executive's decision as to what engineering techniques he or his staff should attempt to perform. However, the scope of Police activity in this field extends to:

(1) Locating and studying high accident frequency locations,

(2) The preparation of collision and condition diagrams.

(3) Developing of accident patterns and simple engineering remedial action.

An understanding of traffic capacity and conflict is an absolute necessity for the Police traffic control officer. While the traffic engineer is concerned with capacity and conflict in his basic planning, design and operation of streets and highways it is necessary for the police assigned to traffic control to know when capacity reaches congestion limits and to recognise conflict in street use. Capacity and conflict are underlying factors in accident causation.

The traffic 'problem' is as old as man's first efforts to go from one place to another. In the good old days, roads were merely links between two centres of population or industry. Today the primary reason for constructing streets and highways is to serve traffic. Years ago, a two-lane roadway was looked upon as a "highway". But many recently designed four and six lane roads are already obsolete in terms of their capacity to meet the growing volume of traffic. Twice each day there is a crucial test of our popular Mount Road—a test of its capacity as automobiles and public transport vehicles move people over it during morning rush-hour and then return them in the evening during the crush of home bound traffic.

Planning for Traffic control calls for the use of safety devices. The function of traffic control devices is to guide the motorist to his destination, warn of potential hazards, delineate the right of way, channelise traffic stream. Uniformity in signs, signals, and markings are aiding motorists in their decision-making. The use of the same type device for the same purpose and at the same relative position on the roadway goes a long way towards developing a habitually correct response on the part of the road user. A traffic control device is any sign, signal, marking, or device placed or erected for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic. A traffic signal is a signal operated manually, electrically or mechanically, by

which traffic is alternately commanded to stop and permitted to proceed. In order that traffic control devices ensure best results there are four elementary requirements to be met. They are:

(1) They must compel attention.
(2) They must convey a clear, concise meaning at a glance.
(3) Allow adequate response time.
(4) Command the respect of road users.

These requirements of a traffic control device are usually effected through the design, appearance, its position, maintenance, and application.

In order to deal with the traffic problems in a satisfactory way, it has become necessary to build a scientific discipline. This involves collecting quantitative information about roads and traffic, developing methods and apparatus for studying the problem, focussing attention on the important aspects of traffic operation and finding workable methods of introducing economic considerations. I have already referred to earlier, the emergence of a new branch of engineering which deals with traffic planning and design of roads, of frontage development, and of parking facilities and the control of traffic to provide safe, convenient and economic movement of vehicles and pedestrians. Early traffic problems were those of control at intersections and these still form an important part of work of traffic Police. With the growth of traffic, it has become necessary for the engineer to look closely at the lay-out and geometric design of roads. It has also become necessary for him to study the actual and potential patterns and amounts of traffic when considering the design and location of new roads. With the growing urbanisation of the country and the increasingly difficult traffic problems arising in urban areas, it is being recognised that a solution to the problems should be sought through effective co-operation between the Town Planner, Traffic Engineer, Traffic Police and the Public.

* FIREARMS ACCIDENTS

By

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ALTHOUGH firearms are not so widely used in our State, accidents with firearms are not rare. Out of 194 cases of firearms examined in the ballistics division of the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory since its reorganisation on 1—3—1967 up to the end of 1969, 20 were accidental as per the history furnished. Muzzle loading guns were involved in the largest number of cases (9). Single and double barrelled guns were concerned in six cases, .22 gauge rifles in four and .405 gauge rifle in one.

The muzzle loading gun has no safety catch and the charge is fired by a percussion cap. Accidents with these guns could be caused by keeping the cap in position and trigger cocked. In one of these cases it is stated that two people went for rabbit shooting one night. One of them was flashing his torchlight on a rabbit The other who was four feet behind him shot this man instead of the rabbit. In another similar case the accused and two others went to shoot rabbits on a hill. About dusk, the accused loaded his gun and was fixing the percussion cap. The gun went off accidentally and hit the deceased who was six feet away. The accused and another left the dead body there itself and came away. Rabbit hunting seems to cause many such accidents. In yet another instance a muzzle loading gun taken for rabbit hunting is reported to have suddenly gone off hitting the back of another and killing him.

A man contrived a trap using a fully loaded muzzle loading gun for hunting wild pigs. Another man while he was plucking greens in the field stepped over the trap. The loaded gun went off and hit him on the leg. In another case a man was watching a tapioca garden with a loaded muzzle loading gun. He began

* Cases Examined in the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras-4.

warming it on a fire thinking that the gun would then fire easily. The weapon exploaded, the projectiles hit a rock five feet away, ricochetted and hit a person standing at a distance.

The owner of a pig engaged a gypsy wanderer to kill it. He shot at the pig with a gun. The pellets missed and hit a man who was "answering calls of nature", on the leg. In another case a man kept his gun resting on a small stone and sat with his friend on the side of the stone. The gun slipped and fired.

With the breech loading shot guns also all the cases except one were accidents while ,hunting. A man aimed at a wild bear with a double barrelled gun and shot. The aim missed, the animal escaped and his friend was shot dead. In another case a man while hunting fired his gun thinking that there was a rabbit. A man who was sleeping in his field, "keeping watch", was fatally hit. Two people went with a gun into a reserve forest and fired a shot which resulted in the injury of a woman who was gathering some leaves.

A man went shooting in his car. He loaded his shot gun and as he was about to get down from his car a man drew his attention to some cranes flying above. During the excitement the gun went off and hit a girl in a hut some 65 feet away. In another case during the fair in a village a man was firing in the air with his double barrelled shot gun. As one of the two did not fire the man tried to open the chamber and look in. While doing so the gun was discharged killing one and injuring two others.

In one case involving a .22 rifle a boy aged 12 shot at a servant girl accidentally and killed her. In another case while hunting with a .22 rifle a man was lying in wait for a wild animal. He saw some object moving behind a bush. Taking it to be a wild animal he shot and killed a man.

All these cases have been reported to be accidental and could have been avoided with the exercise of a little more care in the handling of firearms.

Photography Plays Police

By

M. SADASIVAM, M.E., AMIE

(In spite of Holmeses, Masons, Bonds, etc. crimes are on the increase. Photography plays a prominent role in criminological investigations. Panchromatic, ultra-violet, infra-red and colour photographs are the usual varieties, while photomicrography, spectrography, radiography etc., are special types. Police are beholden to this versatile photographic medium.)

LAWS are made for all, only to be broken by some The Police gathers the evidence in all cases of law infringement, and the prosecution presents the cases for indictment. In both these criminalistic and forensic aspects, photography plays a major role. The Scotland Yard, or the Federal Bureau of Investigation or other similar bodies owe a lot of their success to this all-powerful medium.

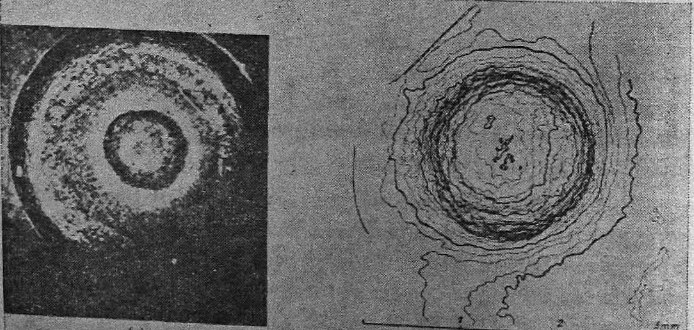
Photography can record the condition and appearance of the available evidence, before it could be examined in detail. Investigation of a murder case by studying the body and subjecting a document to chemical treatment for latent finger prints (using iodine fumes or silvernitrate bath) serve as examples. The photographs are accepted as evidence in a court of law.

In law enforcement, camera serves to identify criminals, by taking their front-and-side view shots or close-ups of their faces, or their finger prints. Checking a suspect's features with the faces in the Rogues' Gallery or by transmitting identification photographs and finger prints by wirephoto is very common with the police.

In a safe burglary case the only evidence left by the burglar was in the shape of a smeared heel impression on a box lid. Though the heel of a suspect's shoe conformed in general shape and size with the questioned impression, a positive finding was not possible. But photomicrographs of scratches on the centre nail head of the suspect's shoe and of the corresponding impressions made in the box lid provided essential proof of what a heel he was. The 'safe-burglary' did not prove to be a 'safe' burglary, and the burglar was put in 'stir' for a safe spell.

The findings of some of the instruments used in crime laboratories must be recorded photographically on plates or films. For example, the characteristic spectral lines of an inorganic substance are recorded in a spectrograph or on a photographic plate. In a hit-and-run case, such an analysis of a paint chip recovered from the body of the man run over gave the details of the car to be a 1941 Mercury, repainted several times and lastly with light grey colour, and these were used to trace the car, and the owner, when confronted with the laboratory's findings, could not but confess.

It is possible to analyse and find whether a fatal bullet has come from a particular gun or not, by a comparison microscopic study of the markings or striations in the bullet and those of a test bullet fired into water from the suspected weapon. From the photograph of a micro-stereogram taken of firing-pin impression in the base of a cartridge, a contour plot with a vertical interval of 0.025 mm. can be made for criminological purposes in the Kleinautograph (figure). Photomicrograph of an ink-line cross will provide proof of which of the two crossing lines is on top.



(a) (b)

Fig. (a) Component photograph of a micro-stereogram: firing-pin impression in the base of a cartridge. (b) Contour plot with a vertical interval of 0·025 mm made for criminological purposes in the *Kleinautograph*.

By suitable lighting, heel impressions on pieces of glass, indentations on a document or finger prints on a reflective surface are perpetuated photographically. Kidnapping cases have been easily wound up by matching the ransom note with a photograph of the indentations in the tablet in a suspect's house. Murder weapons have been traced to the owners by 'developing' the latent finger prints, which are photographed, in lieu of being 'lifted'.

Ultra-violet photography contributes to criminal investigations by unveiling evidence of an alteration on a document like cheque or bill, stain on a piece of cloth, or laundry mark, which are invisible to ordinary light. It also detects invisible inks, notes written on charred documents, etc.

Infra-red photography deciphers altered documents and discloses hidden or obliterated information like a changed serial number, a marked out address, a worn identification mark on a clothing or leather article and pencil writings or printings on a charred paper. With infrared techniques, it is sometimes possible to photograph the writings within a sealed envelope, thus doing away with the 'steaming' process.

Colour photograph separates two closely related colours, as in the case of a cheque or money order whose value multiplies before encashment. The miscreants are deft at colour matching, but the photo interpreters are more adept in counter manoeuvres, the result, the former end up in 'jugs'.

Criminologists have been successful in determining whether suspect packages contain time bombs or other weapons of evil, by interpretation of X-ray photography.

By such radiography, material testing is effected, quality of fittings, costings and weldings assessed, inspection of timber for aircraft done, and defects in solid bodies located. Purity of elements and metals could be ascertained by spectroscopic photography; electron-microscopic photography can be adopted

to diffraction pattern analysis for determining the crystalline structures and radio autography used to study quality in metallurgy and rubber technology. Defective materials could be ordered to be removed and avoided in industry, and steps taken to stop further violations or adulterations. In the field of criminology, electron microscopy, which provides information about surface structure without confusion with the rest of the material, is used for detection and examination of metal fragments, fibre, face powder, paper, inks, etc.

Photography is indispensable in the presentation of laboratory evidence in court, especially when the scene of crime could not be brought into the court, the more so when dealing with laymen and jury. It is the only medium of putting up an irrefutable evidence even after a lapse of years, when the original evidence could not be preserved. It is the well considered guess of some that 10,000 shots are made by police cameras for every one that is fired from a service revolver with deadly intent. And it has been recently found that nearly 20,000 people die annually in United States alone, by fire-arms misuse including homicides, suicides and accident !

Enlargements are often made in document examinations as in handwriting evidence. For legal purposes photographs are not joined together (as a mosaic) but are usually mounted consecutively on linen.

Many types of cameras find use in law enforcement, chief ones being 8 x 10 document camera, 35 mm. recorder and photorecord, 2¼ x 3¼ finger-print camera, 4 x 5 press camera, 35 mm. miniature camera, 16 mm. motion picture camera, X-ray camera etc. Each one has a definite role and a decided advantage. The press-type camera records the people on the scene of riots and demonstrations — the mischief-mongers and the 'mob'. Funny though it may sound, some demonstrations are reported to cool down once enough 'bulbs are burned'-not from people's apprehension of being exposed but from realization of their wish to be photographed !

No technique is devoid of disadvantages, so is the case with photography. The very photographic reproduction process which has numerous utilities also serves as a menace to the Exchequer. For, counterfeiting is basically a photo-reproduction method and clever counterfeiter is primarily a photogrpher !

A Party Conference – Some Problems

By

A. RAJAMOHAN, I.P.S.,
Supdt. of Police, Tiruchirapalli.

Introduction

In this article, I intend outlining various steps taken by Police in making law and order arrangements for a party conference held at Tiruchirapalli from 19th to 22nd February, 1970. It was originally meant to be a district level conference, but we were fully aware from the very beginning that it will be of the magnitude of a State level conference. Stay of Chief Minister and 13 Ministers of Tamil Nadu, Chief Minister and 5 Ministers of Pondicherry, visit of Chief Minister of Punjab, not to mention scores of M. Ps., M. L. As., M. L. Cs. and other cine-stars, a mile long procession which was witnessed by 3 lakhs of people, two days conference in which the daily attendance was around two lakhs of people are some of the highlights of the conference.

V. I. P. Visits:

The problems before us were:

(a) Arrangement of place of stay, posting of guard at the place of stay.

(b) Conveyance and escort.

(c) Personal protection and liaison with organisers.

Due to heavy influx of V. I. Ps., they were accommodated in different guest houses and Inspection Bungalows. Since it was not possible to provide one Guard for each V. I. P., each place of stay was taken as one unit and one Armed guard was posted which was frequently checked day and night. Plain clothed staff was also posted for each building. For escort, sufficient number of taxis were hired in advance, in addition to Jeeps available in Central Range. For the personal protection, one S. I. or H. C. in plain clothes was provided in addition to

normal escort strength. For the purpose of liaison duty, for Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Punjab, one D. S. P. to each was detailed for duty. For other Ministers, one S. I. was deputed. Their main job was to find out the programme of the V. I P. in advance, alert the escort, inform Control Room and to render general assistance. There were many occasions when escort Officers were lost because two or three Ministers suddenly got into one car and left hurriedly. Escorts returned to their places of stay and caught up with them later on. For Chief Ministers, one vehicle fitted with V. H. F. set was also provided.

Procession :

The organisers had announced a procession on 20—2—1970 at 16.00 hours but it was started at 19.00 hours from near Anna statue in Karur road — Chinthamani Tri-junction and reached Stadium grounds at 00.30 hours. The problems were :

(a) Diversion of Traffic and stoppage of vehicles.

(b) Arranging the tableau.

(c) Communication.

(d) Protection of V. I Ps. *en route.*

(e) Crowd control.

Main roads leading to the route of procession were closed for vehicular traffic from 16.00 hours onwards and an announcement to this effect was made with a help of a loud-speaker fitted to a vehicle which was sent round to various parts of the Town. About 10 minutes before the procession started, a warning car fitted with a loud speaker and V. H F set was sent along the route, stopping all vehicles and diverting them. In many of the narrow streets, the pedestrians were so many in number that there was hardly any room for any vehicle to make its way.

Arranging the tableau posed a ticklish problem for Police Though the organisers were very keen to regulate them, all local leaders had a say at every stage. An elephant, some horses, scores of motor cycles, about 50 bullock carts fitted with tableaus about 300 buses and lorries full of men, 2 chariots tastefully decorated with lights carrying all V. I. Ps. including a cine

star formed the procession. All the vehicles were stationed at a spacious play ground near 'Anna' statue, but this became crowded with people. Karagam dancers, Korava dancers, Silambam dancers, Huge bugles, Nadasvaram etc., attracted many more on-lookers. After the Ministers and the cine-stars sat in their chariots, every bus, lorry and tableau, insisted that it should go near the chariots, have a look and then join procession. Though this meant some risk to V. I. Ps. it was allowed after tightening up the security.

Since the procession was mile long, and it had to pass through crowded narrow streets, communication was a major problem. This was solved by putting 5 vehicles fitted with V. H. F. sets — all connected to Control Room, one advance Pilot left about 10 minutes before the procession started. An Inspector was put in charge with some Traffic P. Cs to give last minute instructions and also to alert bandobust men. At the head of the procession, one D. S. P. was sent with a V. H. F. set. His duty was to ascertain the strength of the crowd, traffic obstructions, closure of level-crossings etc., on the way. One D. S. P. was put immediately behind the first chariot in which Chief Ministers were travelling and another D. S. P was detailed behind the second chariot in which other Ministers were travelling. At the tail end, there was one van with V. H. F. set.

By travelling in open lorries decorated as chariots with lights and flowers, V. I. Ps. were exposed to all dangers. Apart from mischief mongers, admiring crowds anxious to have a close look at their heroes, posed a peculiar problem. In addition to plain clothes protective ring around the chariots, a strong contingent of Armed Reserve men was also deployed. Another contingent of men divided into two halves, acted as crowd breakers — that is when crowd wanted to follow the chariots, at convenient lanes, crowds were stopped for a minute or two on both sides. This was the most exasperating job, and to do this over a distance of 3 miles walking and controlling the crowd, required enormous amount of patience.

En route, several arches were erected, but some of them were found to be too low and hence they had to be widened when the chariots and tableaus came near. One of the chariots (lorries) developed engine trouble and it was dragged by a lorry on tow. When the connecting rope snapped, it was pushed by men. However, all reached their destinations.

Even though there was an unprecedented crowd all along the route, crowd control was made easier, due to their orderly behaviour. Emphasis was laid on two aspects (a) Every one should be given an opportunity to see the V. I. Ps. and (b) there should be no stampede and crimes. These two limited objectives were achieved — thanks to the patience and endurance of every Policeman on duty.

Conference:

After consultations with the organisers, it was decided to have the conference in Sports Stadium grounds. While selecting the venue, vastness of area, easy accessibility of roads from all sides, availability of parking space, nearness to Armed Reserve were points in its favour. The following were some of the problems :—

(a) Diversion of traffic.

(b) Parking of vehicles, cycles etc.,

(c) Fire fighting arrangements.

(d) Protection of V. I. Ps. on the stage.

(e) Crowd control — especially during cultural programmes.

While making these arrangements, the following aims were kept in view (i) V. I. Ps. should have an easy access to the conference hall and hence the road on the western side was exclusively used for V. I. Ps. and cars with passes. (ii) Pedestrians and cyclists should be free to move upto Pandal entrance without vehicles coming in the way (iii) Private cars, and taxis without passes should be brought very near the pandal and should be able to get away freely without being stopped for V. I. P. cars to pass.

(iv) Buses which brought the bulk of visitors should be dropped very close to the pandal within walking distance. (v) Contract carriages, lorries, omni-buses should have plenty of space for parking, turning around and be free to get away at any time.

Fire-fighting arrangements had to be made elaborately since a giant flat pandal which could accommodate 2 lakhs of people was erected with hundreds of electric lights all around. A spacious dais was erected separately. It was done in such a manner that even if the main pandal catches fire or collapses, the dais and its roof can be kept in tact. On three sides, three fire Units were stationed. Near the dais, in addition to one fire Unit, a separate Unit which can fight electrical fires was located near the electrical mains. A separate pump which can feed the main fire unit was stationed outside near a well with adequate length of hose pipes. As a preventive measure, fire men were sent out near pandal requesting men not to smoke and by checking open ovens in stalls around pandal.

Protection of V. I. Ps. on the dais was an important problem. When the dais was erected, it was tested with Engineers regarding its capacity to bear weight. A semicircular projection like a huge balcony was erected jetting out of the mainstage. This was done so that important V. I. Ps. could sit in front, and maximum number of people could watch and hear. There were no chairs, and all visitors had to sit on the floor only. An area of 20 feet was cleared in front of the dais and this was kept as a security area. In and around the dais, plain clothed men were put on duty. For Chief Ministers, ring round duty was functioning. Though it was difficult to restrict the men from getting to the dais, by close liaison with the organisers, everyone was identified and cleared. Since each Minister was provided with a plain clothed S. I. or H. C., it became easy to ensure personal protection.

In all Party conferences, a thorny problem to get over, will be the presence of Police in various places. The following guide lines were followed.

i. All V. I. Ps. should be protected at all costs. Hence plain clothed men were put on duty.

ii. It must be ensured that women folk are not molested by mischief mongers. Even though separate enclosure was provided for women, where there was a possibility of people getting mixed up, uniformed Police was utilised in an unobtrusive manner for a short while. On other occasions, volunteers did the job.

iii. For cultural programmes, to prevent people from rushing towards the stage, at convenient places, uniformed men were posted.

iv. All around the pandal area, to prevent sabotage and mischief, uniformed Police was utilised.

v. Where high level party discussions were held, even plain clothed men were withdrawn to ensure maximum privacy.

A note has to be added regarding the traffic Police. There is no gain saying the fact that they had borne the brunt of all our orders and restrictions. Refusal to obey a trafric signal, driving into an enclosure which is meant for V. I. Ps. driving against the traffic and when stopped being told — rightly or wrongly that the car belongs to Mr. X and the traffic Policemen will be taken to task and so on — These scenes were not unusual. In spite of all these hardships, traffic policemen did admirably well throwing heart and soul into their work.

To manage a crowd of about 3 lakhs over a length of 3 miles is not an easy job. To control a crowd of about 2 lakhs of people in a closed pandal late into the fine hours of next day is a nerve racking work To ensure the personal safety and protection to three Chief Ministers (Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Pondicherry), 18 Ministers, scores of M. Ps., M. L. As. and M. L. Cs. calls for eternal vigilance. To regulate thousands of buses lorries, cars, taxis, bicycles and pedestrians, is a Himalayan task Above all, to maintain the best of relations and proper co-ordination and liaison with organisers, is a test in patience. All these were done to the entire satisfaction of every one. It is due to the joint efforts of officers and men of all ranks that such a huge affair was managed very well.

SALEM DISTRICT BOYS' CLUBS

By

K. SREEKUMARA MENON, B.SC., I.P.S.,
Superintendent of Police, Salem.

UNDER the 'Third Five Year Plan' Boys' Clubs were started as one of the items of social welfare and they were placed under the control of Police Department. These clubs were registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860. The main object of starting the clubs was to check juvenile delinquency which is prevalent among some of the low income groups and provide them with some amenities to spend their time usefully. The clubs were provided with periodicals and books for reading and facilities for indoor and outdoor games like carrom, volley ball, etc.

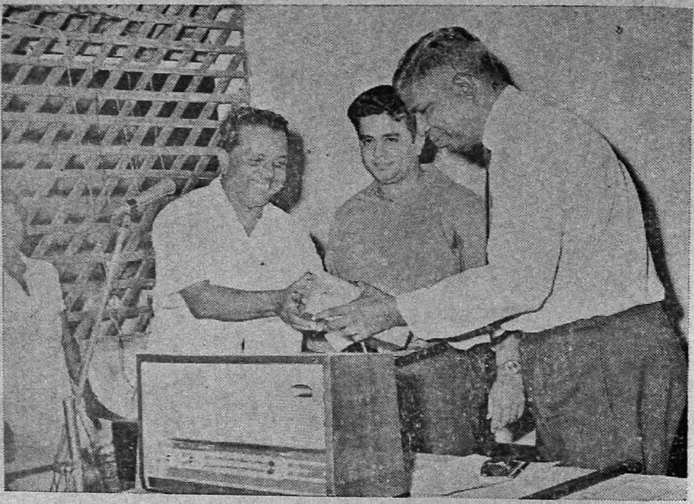
In Salem District, a Managing Committee consisting of the District Collector as the Ex-officio President, the Supdt. of Police, Salem, as the Ex-officio Vice-President, the Deputy Supdt. of Police, Armed Reserve, Salem, as the Ex-officio Secretary, the local Deputy Supdt. of Police, Inspectors of Police, Members of Legislative Assembly and some of the leading citizens as members of the committee was formed to control the clubs.

Three Boys' clubs are functioning in Salem district all of them in Salem Municipal limits. The Boys' club at Armed Reserve, Salem, was inaugurated on 28—9—1959 by Thiru S. Moni, the then Collector, Salem. Arisipalayam Boys' Club was opened on 10—4—1962 by Thiru K. V. Ramanathan, the then Collector, Salem and the Ponnammapet Boys' Club started on 26—10—1963 by Thiru A. Padmanaban, the then Collector, Salem.

Boys of the age group 7 to 16 years are enrolled as members of these clubs which function from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily. A Scout Master-cum-librarian taken from local High Schools on

SALEM DISTRICT BOYS' CLUBS

The Ponnammapet Boys' Club, Salem, was adjudged as the best Boys' Club in Tamil Nadu, for 1969



Thiru S. M. Diaz., D.I.G., C.I.D., receiving the speaker from Thiru Chinnasami and the radio from Thiru Lakshmanlal on behalf of the Lions Club, Salem Junction.

The D.I.G., C.I.D., having a heart to heart talk with the boys of Ammapet Boys' Club, Salem.

a part time basis looks after the boys and maintains the records and enforces discipline in the club. Every Club has been provided with library books also. This apart excursions, film and circus shows etc. are also arranged for the boys. For each member a personal sheet in a specified proforma is maintained where full details of the member are furnished. Quarterly returns are sent on the working of clubs to the Superintendent of Police, for onward transmission to the Central Committee at Madras.

The Lions' Club, the Junior Chamber, Lorry Owners' Association are some the of patrons of these clubs who have been very liberal in donating khaki drill and matty cloth for stitching uniforms for the boys. Out of 55 metres of khaki drill and matty donated by the Lions' Club Salem in 1967, 160 sets of khaki uniforms have been stitched for the members of the three clubs. These organisations have been very philanthropic.

Boys who enrol themselves as members of these clubs have been found to develop into well behaved and disciplined citizens. In the Cultural meet in 1967 held at Coimbatore Thiru J. Shajahan of the Ponnammapet Club was awarded first prize for instrumental music and Thiru A. Kannaiyan of the club was awarded third prize for oratorical contest. Again in 1968 the same Kannaiyan was awarded first prize for extempore speech at the State Police Cultural Meet at Trichy. During the Oratorical contest held on 8—10—1969 in connection with the birth day celebration of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, presided by Thirumathi Sathiyavanimuthu, Minister for Agriculture at Sidheswara Talkies, Thiru Kadiresan of Ponnamapet Club won second prize. Thiru Sivakumar of Komarasamipatti Boys' Club and Thiru J Wilson of Arisipalayam Boys' club participated in the State Police Meet held at Madras in 1969.

The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Western Range and C. I. D. have been kind enough to visit the clubs in Salem District and their guidance in the running of the clubs has been very valuable.

The Annual Day of Boys' Clubs of Salem District was celebrated on 31st December, 1969 from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. Sports items, fancy dress, music, mimicry, recitation, mono-acting were some of the items gone through. Thiru M. Raghupathi, I. A. S., Collector, Salem, presided Thiru E. R. Krishnan, M. L. A., distributed the prizes. Thiru Palaniappan, Municipal Chairman also spoke at the function which was colourful and enjoyed by the large crowd that witnessed it.

Thiru S. M. Diaz, I. P. S., Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police, C. I. D., Madras inspected the Ponnammapet Boys' Club on 28—11—1969 for selecting the best maintained club in Tamil Nadu. For the year 1969, Ponnammapet Boys' Club, Salem, was adjudged as the best maintained club in Tamil Nadu and awarded the Club Walla Rolling Trophy.

Notes on Recent Cases

By

P. VARADACHARY, B.A., B.L.,

AND

N. SESHADRI, B.COM., B.L.,

A. P. Ps. II, PTC., Vellore.

The State of Andhra Pradesh Vs. Kokkiligada Meeraiah & Another 1970 Madras Law Journal (VI) 265 (Supreme Court)

Facts :

The accused K. Meeraiah, K. Venkatanarayana and two others were charged for offences under Sec. 323 and 324 I. P. C., for voluntarily causing injuries to Seetharamayya and Venkataraghavayya. The trial Magistrate convicted both the accused and in appeal in the Court of Sessions, Krishna Division, the order was confirmed. The High Court set aside the conviction and sentence, on the "*principle of issue estoppel*".

The plea is raised on the ground that the S. H. O., Kodur Police Station, has instituted proceedings in the court of the S. D. M. Bandat under Section 107 Cr. P. C. against 96 persons amongst whom were the two respondents and an order under Sec. 112 Cr. P. C. was made requiring the parties to show cause why each person should not execute a bond for keeping peace for a period of one year in the sum of Rs. 1000 with two sureties in a like amount each. In the order requiring the parties to show cause, four incidents were referred to – the first of which is the incident referred to above. The S. D. M. who held the inquiry held that the first incident was not proved. It was urged that the order of the S. D. M. holding that the respondents were not concerned in the incident had become final and it was not open to the Judicial Magistrate II Class, Avanigadda, to hold a trial against the respondents, in respect of the same incident. The Trial Magistrate rejected the plea and the Sessions Judge agreed with him. But in the view of the High Court, since in

the proceeding under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. the incident which was made the subject matter of the complaint against the respondents in the Court of the Judicial Magistrate was one of the incidents relied upon and was held not proved, it was not open to the State to commence or continue a prosecution against the respondents in respect of the same incident.

The High Court held that on the principle of "*issue estoppel*" so long as the finding that the respondents were not concerned in the incident, was not set aside by appropriate proceeding, no prosecution or any allegation legally inconsistent with that finding could be commenced against the respondents.

The High Court in exercise of its revisional jurisdiction set aside the order of conviction and sentence. The State of Andhra Pradesh has appealed to the Supreme Court as against this order with Special Leave.

Held:

As per Justice Shah, Section 403 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enacts the rule of "*autre fois acquit*" and "*autre fois convict*" applicable to criminal trials. The rule is that so long as an order of acquittal or conviction at a trial held by a Court of competent jurisdiction of a person charged with committing an offence stands, that person cannot again be tried on the same facts for the offence for which he was tried or for any other offence arising therefrom. But the rule of *issue estoppel* in criminal trials evolved by the High Court of Australia and approved by the Judicial Committee has been applied to criminal trials in India apart from the terms of section 403 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In the course of judgment Justice Shah observed "can it be said in the present case that there has been a trial of the accused on an issue in a prior litigation, and an attempt is made to relitigate the same? It may be recalled that the respondents were not tried at any criminal trial in the previous case. The earlier proceeding was for binding over the respondents and 94 others to keep the peace on the case that it was apprehended

that they were likely to commit breach of peace or disturb public tranquility. The primary issue which the Court was called upon to determine was whether there was any apprehension of the breach of peace or disturbance of public tranquility. which necessitated the passing of the order requiring the respondents and others to give security. It is true that in support of that order the Station House Officer in his report has relied upon four incidents, one of which specifically set out the details which formed the subject-matter of the trial from which the present appeal arises. But there was no trial of the respondents for an offence in the earlier proceeding and there was no order of conviction or acquittal. The rule of *issue estoppel* cannot, in our judgment, be extended so as to prevent evidence which was given in the previous proceeding and which was held not sufficient to sustain the order for being used in support of a charge of an offence which the State seeks to make out. The rule of *issue estoppel* prevents relitigation of the issue which has been determined in a criminal trial between the State and the accused. If in respect of an offence arising out of a transaction a trial has taken place and the accused has been acquitted, another trial in respect of the offence alleged to arise out of that transaction or of a related transaction which requires the Court to arrive at a conclusion inconsistent with the conclusion reached at the earlier trial is prohibited by the rule of *issue estoppel*. In the present case, there was no trial and no acquittal. The rejection of evidence given in the earlier proceeding to sustain an order for binding over the respondents to keep the peace does not preclude the trial of the respondents in respect of the specific incident which together with the other incidents was sought to be made the basis of the order of binding over the respondents."

In the result, the appeal was allowed and the order passed by the High Court was set aside. The Supreme Court reduced the sentences of imprisonment to the period already undergone.

' As per Justice Shah " This case raises a question of some importance in the administration of justice ".

அவன் யார்?

By
D. RAJADEVAN, I. P. S.,
Supdt. of Police, Kanchipuram.

சேவல்கோழி கூவிடுமுன் எழுந்திடுவான்
சேவைபல செய்திடவே விரைந்திடுவான்
கேலிபல கேட்டாலும் மனமுடையான்
கேள்வியை கேள்விக்குறி யாக்குமவன்யார்

கடமையைக் கண்ணியத்தைக் கட்டுப்பாட்டைக்
காவல் துறைக் கேஉரித்தாம் செல்வமென்பான்
பனைத்துணை துன்பம் வரினும் அதைத்
தினைத்துணை யாய்க்கருதிசெயல் படுபவன்யார்

கைதிகளைக் காத்திடுவான் கைம்மா றெண்ணான்
கயமைதனை எதிர்த்திடுவான் கால்நோ வெண்ணான்
கள்வர்களைக் கயவர்களைக் கடிதிற் கொள்வான்
கண்ணெனவே காத்திடுவான் காவல் செய்வான்

மானமுடை மங்கையர்க்குத் துணையாய் நிற்பான்
மார்தட்டிப் போர்தொடுப்பான் மாற்றோடு
உழைப்பினுக் குயிரூட்டும் உண்மை பேசுவான்
ஊர்காப்பான் உடல்பொருளை உயிரை ஈந்தே

கார்காணான் கடும்வெயிலின் சீற்றம் காணான்
போர்காண்பான் சட்டமதை உடைப்பாருடன்
கால்கடுக்க நின்றிடுவான் சாலைநடுவே
வேல்பாய வந்தாலும் வெருண்டிட மாட்டான்

கூற்றுவனே எதிர்வரினும் கூசா னஞ்சான்
கூப்பிட்ட குரலுக்கு அபயம் என்பான்
சாப்பிடவும் நேரமின்றிப் பசிமறப்பான்
ஏப்பமிட நினைப்பவனை ஏப்பம் விடுவான்

பூநாறும் காவன்று என்வாழ் வென்று
பூவுலகுக் கெடுத்துரைப்பான் தன்சேவையால்
பாருக்குள் யாருக்கும் நல்ல துணைவன்
யாருக்கும் உழைத்திடுவான் உங்கள் நண்பன்

தமிழகத்தின் காவலனும் என்பதவன் பேர்
தாய்நாட்டுக் கவன்தன்னால் தழைத்தோங்கும்பேர்
உழைத்தாலும் ஓயாத செல்வ மவன்கை
ஊர்தழைக்கும் பெருமையே அவன் பெருமையாம்.

விஷம்

எழுதியது

வே. இராமநாதன்,

உதவி ஆய்வாளர், மதுவிலக்கு நுண்ணறிவுப் பிரிவு,
புலனாய்வுக் கூடம், சென்னை-4.

விஷம் எனபது குறிப்பிட்ட அளவில் உயிரினங்களின் உடலில் செலுத்தப்பட்டவிடத்து சுகமின்மை, பிணி, இறப்பு ஆகியவற்றை விளைவிக்கவலல திட, திரவ, வாயு நிலைகளுள் ஒனறிலான பொருளாகும்.

பொதுவாக, நச்சுப் பொருள்களை, (1) பிறரைக் கொல்ல பயன்படும் வகை (Homicidal poisons), (2) தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்ளப் பயன்படும் வகை (Suicidal poisons), (3) கர்ப்பச் சிதைவு செய்து கொள்ள பயன்படும் வகை (Abortificiants), (4) காலநடைகளை மாய்க்க உதவும் வகை (Cattle poisons), (5) உணர்ச்சியிழக்கச் செய்யும் வகை (Stupefying poisons), (6) தற்செயலாக உபயோகிக்கப்படும் வகை (Accidental poisons) என ஆறுவகைகளாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். இவற்றைத் தவிர, ஆண்—பெண் உடல் உறவினை தீவிரமாகக் கொளளவும சிலர், சிற்சில நஞ்சுகளைப் பயன படுத்துகின்றனர்.

பிறரைக் கொல்லப் பயன்படும் விஷங்கள், விஷமிடப் படுபவருக்கு எவ்வித சந்தேகத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தாத வகையில உள்ளனவாக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுகின்றன இவற்றில நிறம், மணம், குணம், சுவை ஆகியவை காணப்படாது. இவ்வகை நஞ்சுகளால ஏற்படும் சுகமினமை, வியாதி, மரணம ஆகியவை பிறர் கவனத்தைக் கவராத வகையில் இயற்கையாக நிகழக்கூடிய நோய்களுள ஒன்றன் விளைவுகளை ஒத்திருக்கும. மேலும, எளிதில குணமடைய முடியாத நிலைமையினையும், அதிவிரைவில் மரணத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தககூடிய விஷங்களே, பிறரைக் கொல்ல பயனபடுகின்றன. கீழே கொடுக்கப் பட்டுள்ள விஷங்களே பெரும்பாலும் பிறரைக் கொல்லப் பயன் படுகின்றன.

1. ஆர்சனிக் (Arsenic)
2. அரளி (Oleander)
3. அபினி (Opium)
4. தூங்கவைக்கும் மாத்திரைகள் (Sleeping tablets)
5. சயனைட்கள (Cyanides)
6. மூட்டைப்பூச்சி மருந்துகளும், எலிப்பாஷாணங்களும் } (Organo phosphorous, Compounds)

தற்கொலைக்கு பயன்படும் நஞ்சுவகை அதிக வலி ஏற்படாத வகையில் அமைந்திருக்க வேண்டும். மரணம் ஏற்படும் வரை பிறரது கவனத்தை ஈர்க்காதவாறு இருத்தலும் அவசியமாகும். அபினி (Opium), ஆர்சனிக் (Arsenic), சயனைட் (Cyanide), தூங்கவைக்கும் மாத்திரைகள் (Sleeping Tablets), ஆகியவை பெரும்பாலும் தற் கொலை செய்துகொள்ளப் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.

கர்ப்பச் சிதைவு செய்துகொள்ள உதவும் விஷங்கள், உடலுக்குள் வாய், பிறப்பு உறுப்பு ஆகியவற்றின் மூலம் செலுத்தப்படுகின்றன. மலமிளக்கிகள் (Purgatives), அரளி (Oleander), எருக்கு (Madar) ஆகியவை கர்ப்பச் சிதைவு செய்துகொள்ள பயன்படுத்தப்படும் விஷங்களுள் சிலவாகும் கர்ப்பப்பையை நேரடியாகவோ, அல்லது மறைமுகமாகவோ தாக்கி, கர்ப்பச் சிதைவை ஏற்படுத்தும் இவ்வகை விஷங்கள சிற்சில சமயங்களில் கர்ப்பச் சிதைவு செய்துகொண் டோரையும் கொன்றுவிடக்கூடும்.

கால்நடைகளின் சொந்தக்காரர் மீது கொண்ட பொறாமை, வெறுப்பு, கோபம் போனறவற்றாலோ, தோல்களை விலைக்கு வாங்க வேண்டுமென்ற கெட்ட எண்ணத்தாலோ அல்லது மாமிச விற்பனை புரியும் நோக்கத்தாலோ கால்நடைகளை அழிக்க எண்ணி, சிலர் விஷத்தினை நாடுகின்றனர். அரளி (Oleander), களளி, ஊமத்தை (Dhathura), எட்டிக்காய் (Nux Vomica), எருக்கு (Madar), பாம்பின விஷம் (Snake Venom), மூட்டைப் பூச்சி மருந்துகள் ஆகியவை கால்நடைகளை அழிக்கப் பொதுவாகப் பயன்படுத்தப் படுகின்றன. விஷம் தடவப்பட்ட கூர்மையான ஊசிகளைக் கொண்டு தோலில் செலுத்தியோ, கொடுக்கப்படும் தீனிகளில் கலந்து உட் செலுத்தியோ, அல்லது விலங்குகளின் பிறப்பு உறுப்பு, குதம் ஆகியவற்றின் மூலம் உள்ளே திணித்தோ கால்நடைகளுக்கு விஷமிடுகின்றனர்.

பொருள்களை அபகரிக்க வேண்டி, பொருளுக்குரியோரைக் குறிப்பிட்ட சிலமணி நேரம் மயக்கமடையச் செய்யப் பயன்படும் விஷங்கள், நாம் உண்ணக்கூடிய பல்வேறு பொருள்களை ஒத்திருக்கின்றன. எடுத்துக் காட்டாக, ஊமத்தை (Dhathura) விதைகளைக் கூறலாம். இவை கடுகினை ஒத்திருக்கின்றன. புகைவண்டிகளில் பிரயாணம் செய்வோருக்கு அறிமுகமாகும் திடீர் நண்பர்கள் பகோடா, மிக்ஸர் போன்றவற்றுடன், ஊமத்தை விதைகளைக் கலந்து கொடுத்துவிட்டால், அவற்றை உண்பவர் மயக்கத்தில் ஆழ்ந்து விடுவார்கள். எழுந்து பார்க்கும்போது அறிமுகமான நண்பர்களுடன் தங்கள் பொருள்களும் மாயமாக மறைந்ததை உணர்வார்கள்.

தற்செயலாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் விஷங்களைப் பொதுவாக யாதுமறியா குழந்தைகளும், அறிந்தும் புரிந்தும் கொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் உள்ள வயோதிகர்களும் உபயோகிக்கக்கூடும். பாம்பு கடிப்பதால், நஞ்சு உடலில் பரவி, மரணம் ஏற்படலாம். நஞ்சு கலக்கப்பட்ட மருந்துகளைத் தவறுதலாக உண்பதாலும் மரணம் நிகழலாம். சில மருந்துகளில ஆர்சனிக் (Arsenic) போன்ற விஷங்கள குறிப்பிட்ட அளவில கலக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இம்மருந்துகளை ஓரிடத்தில் நிலையாக வைத்திருந்தால், ஆர்சனிக், மருந்து சீசாவின் அடியில் தங்கிவிடக்கூடும் இறுதியில் ஒருநாள் சீசாவின் அடியில் உள்ள ஒருவேளை மருந்தை அருந்தி விட்டால் பெருமளவில் ஆர்சனிக் உடலுக்குள் சென்று ஊறு விளைவிக்க ஏதுவாகிறது. இதனால்தான் மருந்துகளைக் குலுக்கிச் சாப்பிட வேண்டுமென்று மருத்துவர் கூறுகின்றனர்.

விஷங்களைப் பொதுவாக (1) அரிப்பன (corrosives), (2) எரிச்சல் விளைவிப்பன (irritants), (3) நரம்புகளைப் பாதிப்பன (Neurotics) என மூன்று பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரிக்கலாம்.

அரிப்பன (Corrosive) :—

இவ்வகை விஷங்கள், உயிர் வகை (Organic), ஜடவகை (Inorganic) என இரு உபகூறுகளாகப் பிரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. காரங்கள் (Alkalies), உயிர் வகையிலும், அமிலங்கள் (Acids) ஜட வகையிலும் சேர்க்கப்படுகின்றன. அமிலங்கள் தற்கொலை செய்து கொள்ளவே பெரிதும் உபயோகிக்கப்படுகின்றன. காரங்கள், தற்செயலாகத்தான் உட்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றனவேயொழிய, தற்கொலை, கொலை ஆகியவற்றைப் புரிய பயன்படுவதில்லை. அரிக்கும்

வகை விஷங்கள் உட்கொண்டவுடன் நாக்கு, தொண்டை, குடல் ஆகியவற்றின் சுவர்களில் வெடிப்புகளை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றன; திசுக்களுக்கு நாசம் விளைவிக்கின்றன; சுவாச உறுப்புகளில் வாதத்தை (Paralysis) உண்டாக்குகின்றன; வயிற்றில் இரத்தப் போக்கு ஏற்படலாம். போதுமான அளவு அமிலத்தையோ அல்லது காரத்தையோ உண்பவன் 48-மணி நேரத்திற்குள் மரணமடையக் கூடும்.

எரிச்சலை விளைவிப்பன (Irritants) :—

இவ்வகை நஞ்சுகளை (1) உயிர் வகை (Organic), (2) ஜடவகை (Inorganic), (3) இயந்திர வகை (Mechanical) என மூன்று உப வகையாகப் பிரிக்கின்றனர். உயிர்வகை எரிச்சலூட்டும் விஷங்கள் (Organic Irritants) மேலும் (1) தாவர வகை (Vegetable), (2) பிராணி வகை (Animal) எனப் பகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன தாவர வகைகளில் ஆமணக்கு (Castor), நேர்வாள மூலிகை (Croton), எருக்கு (Madar), ஒடுவான் (Oduvan) போன்றவை சிலவாகும்; பிராணி வகையில் மின்மினிப் பூச்சி (Cantherides), பாம்பு (Snake), விஷ ஜந்துக்கள் (Poisonous insects) ஆகியவற்றின் விஷம் அடங்கும். ஜடவகை (Inorganic Irritants) விஷங்களும் (1) உலோக வகை (Metallic), (2) அலோக வகை (Non-metallic) என இரு உப பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. உலோக வகைகளில், ஆர்சனிக் (Arsenic), ஆன்டிமனி (Antimony), பாதரஸம் (Mercury), செம்பு (Copper), ஈயம் (Lead), துத்தநாகம் (Zinc) ஆகியவை இடம் பெறுகின்றன. அலோக வகைகளில் பாஸ்வரம் (Phosphorous), குளோரின் (Chlorine), புரோமைன் (Bromine), அயோடின் (Iodine) ஆகியவை அடங்கும். இயந்திர வகை (Mechanical Irritants) களில் வைரத் தூசு (Diamond dust), கண்ணாடித்துகள் (Powdered glass), மயிர் (Hair) ஆகியவை சிலவாகும். இவ்வகை விஷங்கள் உட்கொள்ளப் பட்டவுடன் வயிறு புண்ணாகிறது; குடல் உயிரணி (Liver cell) யில் உள்ள நரம்புகள் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இரத்தப்போக்கும் ஏற்படும்; வயிறு சிறுநீரகம் போன்ற பாகங்கள் வீக்கமடையக் கூடும். இவ்வகை விஷங்களில பெரும்பான்மையானவை சிறு அளவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டாலேயே மரணத்தை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றன.

நரம்புகளை பாதிக்கும் விஷங்கள் (Neurotics) ஐந்து உப பிரிவு களாகப் பிரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அவையாவன :—

1. மூளை (Brain) யைத் தாக்கும் வகை
2. முதுகுத்தண்டைத் (Spinalcord) தாக்கும் வகை

3. இதயப் பகுதியைத் தாக்கும் வகை
4. நுரையீரலைத் தாக்கும் வகை
5. புற நரம்புகளைத் தாக்கும் வகை

மூளையைத் தாக்கும் வகைகளை மேலும் மூன்று உப பிரிவு களாகப் பிரித்துள்ளனர். அவையாவன :—

(a) தூக்கமூட்டும் வகை (Somniferous)
(b) போதையூட்டும் வகை (Inebriant)
(c) சித்தப்பிரமையாக்கும் வகை (Deliriant)

தூக்கமூட்டப்படும் வகையில் தூக்க மாத்திரைகள், அபினி ஆகியவை அடங்கும் ; போதையூட்டும் வகையில் மதுசாரம் (Alcohol), ஈதர் (Ether), குளோரபாரம் (Chloroform) ஆகியவை இடம் பெறும் ; சித்தப்பிரமையாக்கும் வகைகளில் ஊமத்தை (Dhathura), உருளைக் கிழங்கு இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த 'பெல்லடாணு' (Belladona) என்ற விஷ மூலிகை, கஞ்சா ஆகியவை சிலவாகும்.

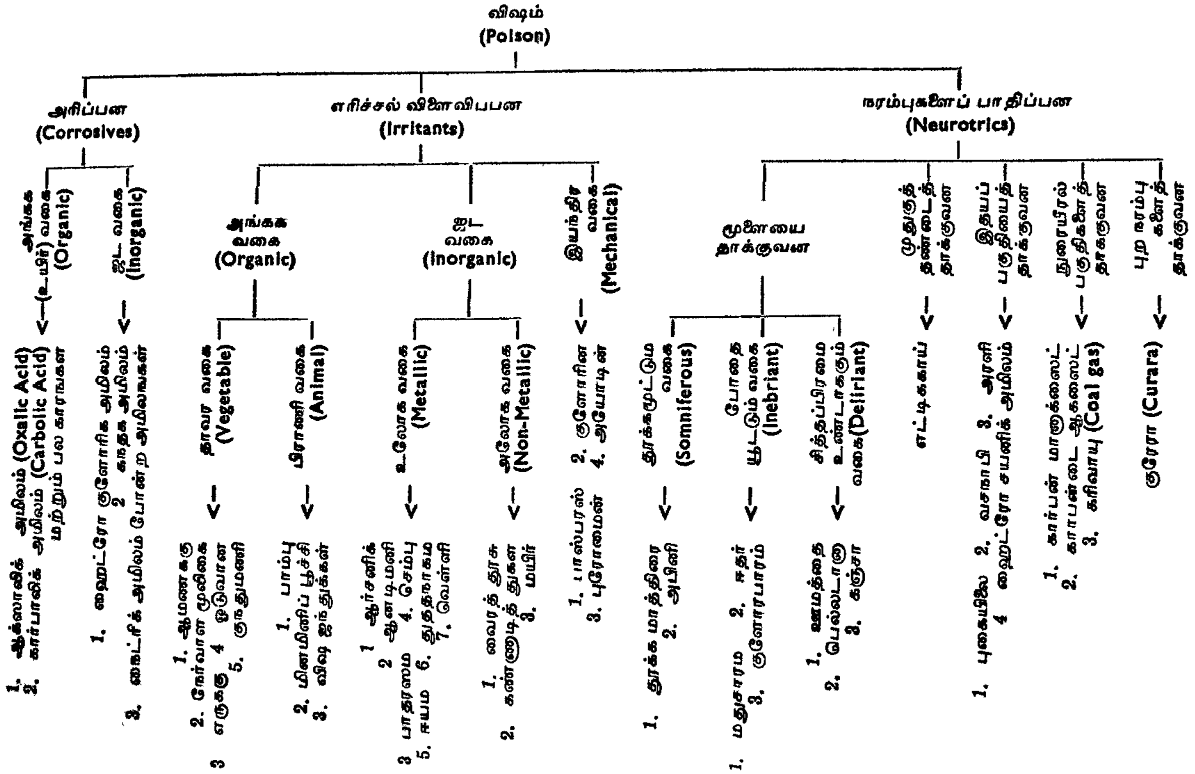
முதுகுத்தண்டைத் தாக்கும் வகைகளில் எட்டிக்காய் (Nux Vomica) குறிப்பாக இடம் பெறுகிறது.

புகையிலை (Tobacco), வசநாபி (Acconite), அரளி (Oleander), ஹைட்ரோ-சயனிக் அமிலம் (Hydro-cyanic Acid) ஆகியவை இதயப் பகுதிகளைத் தாக்குகின்றன.

கார்பன் மானுக்ஸைட் (Carbon monoxide), கார்பன்-டை-ஆக்ஸைட் (Carbon-di-oxide), கரி வாயு (Coal gas) ஆகியவை நுரையீரல் பகுதிகளை நாசமாக்குகின்றன.

குரேரா (Curara) போன்றவை புற நரம்பு மண்டலத்தை சக்தி யிழக்கச் செய்கின்றன.

பக்கத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அட்டவணையிலிருந்து விஷத் தின் பல்வேறு பிரிவுகளையும், அப்பிரிவுகளில் அடங்கும் பலப்பல விஷங்களையும் தெளிவாகத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம்.



விஷம்
(Poison)
அரிப்பன
(Corrosives)
எரிச்சல் விளைவிப்பன
(Irritants)
நரம்புகளைப் பாதிப்பன
(Neurotrics)
அங்கக (உயிர்) வகை (Organic)
ஜட வகை (Inorganic)
1. ஆக்ஸாலிக் அமிலம் (Oxalic Acid)
2. கார்பாலிக் அமிலம் (Carbolic Acid) மற்றும் பல காரங்கள்
அங்கக வகை (Organic)
ஜட வகை (Inorganic)
இயந்திர வகை (Mechanical)
தாவர வகை (Vegetable)
பிராணி வகை (Animal)
உலோக வகை (Metallic)
அலோக வகை (Non-Metallic)
மூளையை தாக்குவன
தூக்கமூட்டும் வகை (Somniferous)
போதை யூட்டும் வகை (Inebriant)
சித்தப்பிரமை உண்டாக்கும் வகை (Deliriant)
முதுகுத் தண்டைத் தாக்குவன
இதயப் பகுதியைத் தாக்குவன
நுரையீரல் பகுதிகளைத் தாக்குவன
புற நரம்புகளைத் தாக்குவன
எட்டிக்காய்
(Coal gas)
குரேரா (Curara)

விஷத்தின் விளைவுகள் கீழ்க்காணும் ஏழு காரணங்களைப் பொறுத்து அமையும் :—

1. கொடுக்கப்படும் அளவு (Dose) :—

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விஷத்தின் அளவைப் பொருத்து விளைவுகளும் மாறுபடுகின்றன. சில நேரங்களில மிக அதிக அளவு கொடுக்கப் படும் விஷம், உடன் ஏற்படும் வாந்தியால் வெளியேற்றப்பட்டு, பின விளைவுகளை ஏற்படுத்தாமல் இருக்கலாம்.

2. கொடுக்கப்படும் விதம் (Mode) :—

மூக்கு அல்லது வாயின வழியே சுவாசிக்கப்பட்ட விஷம் விரை வில் விளைவுகளை உண்டாக்குகினறது. ஊசி போன்றவற்றுல் நரம்புகளில் செலுத்தப்படும் விஷமும் விரைவில் உடலைப் பாதிக் கிறது. உணவுக் குழாய்கள் வழியாகச் செலுத்தப்படும் விஷங் களும் குடலால் *சீக்கிரம்* கிரகிக்கப்படுகின்றன. குதம், பிறப்பு உறுப்பு போன்றவற்றுல் உட்செலுத்தப்படும் விஷம் தாமதமாகவே விளைவுகளை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றது.

3. வயிற்றில் உள்ள பொருள்கள் (Stomach Contents) :—

வயிறு காலியாக இருந்தால் விளைவுகள் *சீக்கிரம்* ஏற்படு கின்றன; வயிறு நிரம்பியிருந்தால கிரகிப்பு சக்தி தாமதமாகிறது. சில மருந்து வகைகள் (Drugs) வயிற்றில் உள்ள எண்ணெய்ப் பொருளுடன் கலக்கும் போது *அதிவிரைவில்* விளைவுகளை ஏற்படுத்து கின்றன. கொழுப்புச் சத்து (Fat) அதிகம் சேர்ந்திருக்கும் வயிற்றில் மதுசாரம் (Alcohol) தாமதமாகவே விளைவுகளை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றது.

4. விஷத்தின் நிலை (Form) :—

வாயு நிலையில் உள்ள விஷங்கள் விரைவில் மரணத்தை விளைவிக் கின்றன. கார்பன் மானுக்ஸைட், கரியமிலவாயு ஆகியவற்றுல் அதிவிரைவில் மரணம சம்பவிக்கின்றது. விஷங்கள் கட்டிகளாக உள்ள நிலையைவிட, துகளாக்கப்பட்ட நிலையில், விளைவுகளை சீக்கிரம் உண்டாக்குகின்றன.

5. பௌதிக, ரசாயன சேர்க்கை (Combination) :

. இரசாயன, பௌதிக கலவைகட்குத் தக்கவாறும் விஷத்தின் விளைவுகள் மாறுபடும். பொட்டாசியம் சயனைட் விஷத்தை விட ஹைட்ரோ சயனிக் அமிலம் அதிவிரைவில் மரணத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும்.

தண்ணீர் கலக்கப்பட்ட காரங்களால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகள், தண்ணீர் கலக்கப்படாத காரங்களால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகளை விட தீவிரமாயிருக்கும். நாட்பட்ட விஷங்களை விட புதிய விஷங்கள் விரைவில் உடலைத் தாக்கும்.

6. உடல்நிலை (Condition of the Body) :—

விஷமிடப்பட்டவரின் உடல் நிலையைப் பொருத்தும் விளைவுகள் வேறுபடுகின்றன ; குழந்தைகளும் கிழவர்களும் விரைவில் பாதிக்கப் படுகின்றனர். தனுர் வாயு வியாதி (Tetanus) உள்ளவரை அபினி அவ்வளவாகப் பாதிப்பதில்லை ; ஆனால் மூளைக்கோளாறு உள்ளவர் களை அதிவிரைவில செயலிழக்கச் செய்கிறது.

7. காலம் (Time) :—

உறங்கும்போது இடப்பட்ட விஷம் தாமதமாகவே விளைவுகளை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றது. கடுமையான பணிகளில் ஈடுபடுவோரை வேகமான இரத்த ஓட்டம் காரணமாக அதிவிரைவில் தாக்குகிறது ; கோடை, குளிர் காலங்களைப் பொறுத்தும் விளைவுகள் மாறுபடுகின்றன.

ஒருவருக்குத் திடீரென்று உடல் சுகமின்மையோ, வியாதியோ, ஏற்பட்டு மரணம் நிகழ்ந்தால், அவர் விஷமிடப்பட்டிருப்பாரோ என சந்தேகப்படலாம். குடல்களில் தேக்கம அல்லது அடைப்பு ஏற்படுதல் வயிற்றில் வலி, வயிற்றுப்போக்கு, வாந்தி ஆகியவை விஷமிடப்பட்டுள்ளதை உணர்த்துகின்றன. ஆர்சனிக் விஷத்தால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகள, காலரா (Cholera)வை ஒத்திருக்கும். முதுகுத் தண்டைப் பாதிக்கும் எட்டிக்காய் போன்றவற்றால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகள், இழுப்புகள் (Convulsions) ஜுரம் (Fever), காக்கை வலிப்பு ஆகியவற்றை ஒத்திருக்கும். அபினி, தூக்க மாத்திரைகள, மதுசாரம் கார்பாலிக் அமிலம் ஆகிய விஷங்களால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகள், வேறு காரணங்களால் நிகழக்கூடிய நினைவற்ற நிலை (Coma)யைப் போலவே அமைகின்றன. எனவே, இதுபோன்ற சமயங்களில், துப்புத் துலக்கும் காவற்றுறையினர், மிக நுணுக்கமான முறையில் சூழ் நிலைகளை ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

அமிலங்களைத் தவிர மற்ற விஷங்கட்கு வயிற்றுக் கழுவலை (Stomach Wash) மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும். வயிற்றுக் கழுவலை

இதமான நீரைக் கொண்டு செய்யலாம். வயிற்றுக் கழுவலால் கிடைக்கும் பொருளை, உப்பும், நீரும் கலந்த பூரிதக் கரைசலுமான (Saturated Solution) கலந்து வைக்கவேண்டும்.

விஷக் காற்றினை சுவாசித்தவரை உடன் காற்றோட்டமான இடத்திற்கு அழைத்து வந்து, சுவாசிக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். வாயினால் விஷத்தை உட்கொண்டவருக்கு 'வயிற்றுக் கழுவலைச்' செய்ய வேண்டும். இதனை குழந்தைகட்கும், மயக்க நிலையில உள்ளோருக்குமே மேற்கொள்ளலாம் மற்றவர்கட்கு இந்துப்பு (Table Salt), கடுகு (Mustard), வாந்தி மாத்திரை ஆகியவற்றைக் கொடுக்கலாம். 'வயிற்றுக் கழுவல்' முறையினை அமிலங்கள் (Acids), பொட்டாசியம், சோடியம், அம்மோனியம் ஹைட்ராக்ஸைட் ஆகிய விஷங்களை உட்கொண்டவருக்கு, மேற்கொள்ளக் கூடாது. கார்பாலிக் அமிலத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவருக்கு, வாந்தி மாத்திரைகள் கொடுக்கலாகாது ; ஏனெனில் அவை உணர்ச்சியற்ற நிலையினை (anaesthesia) உண்டாக்கிவிடும். விஷத்தின் தன்மைகட்கு எதிராக செயலாற்றும் மாற்றுகளை (Antidotes), விஷத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவருக்கு செலுத்தலாம்.

விஷமாற்றுகள் (Antidotes) மூன்று வகைப்படும். அவை யாவன :

1. இயந்திர வகை (Mechanical)
2. இரசாயன வகை (Chemical)
3. உடற்கூறு வகை (Physiological)

கரி (Charcoal), ரொட்டி (Bread), எண்ணெய் (Oil), கொழுப்பு (Fat) ஆகியவை இயந்திர வகையைச் சார்ந்த மாற்றுகளாகும். இவை, விஷம் குடல் சுவர்களில் படியாமல், பாதுகாக்கின்றன. அமிலங்கட்கு காரங்களும், காரங்கட்கு அமிலங்களும் இரசாயன வகை மாற்றுகளாக அமைகின்றன. இவை இரண்டும கலந்தால், இரசாயன மாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டு, உடலைப் பாதிக்காத உப்புகளாய் மாறுகின்றன. கந்தக அமிலத்திற்கு (Sulphuric Acid). மங்கனீசு-ஆக்ஸைட் (Manganese Oxide) இரசாயன மாற்றாக அமைகிறது. அபினி போன்ற விஷங்கட்கு பொட்டாசியம-பரமாங்கனேட் (Potasium Permanganate) மாற்றாகும். உடற்கூறு வகை மாற்றுகள், கொடுக்கப் பட்டவுடன். விஷ விளைவுகட்கு மாற்று விளைவுகளை ஏற்படுத்துகின்றன. விஷமொன்று கண்களில் உள்ள 'கண்மணி' (Pupil)யை

சுருக்கினால், மாற்று 'கண் மணி' யை விரிவடையச் செய்கின்றது. அபினி, மதுசாரம். ஊமத்தை ஆகியவை கண்களை விரிவடையச் செய்கின்றன. இவற்றின மாற்றுகள் கண்களை சுருக்குவதாக அமையலாம் அபினிக்கு மாற்றாக அட்ரோபைன் (Atropine) உதவு கிறது.

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விஷத்தின் தன்மை பற்றி தெரியாவிட்டால், மாற்றாக இரண்டு பங்கு கரி (Charcoal) யுடன், ஒரு பங்கு டேனிக் அமிலம் (Tanic Acid) ஒரு பங்கு மேக்னீஷியம் ஆக்ஸைட் ஆகிய வற்றைக் கலந்து கொடுக்கலாம்; உப்புடன் கலந்த நீரை, குளுக் கோசுடன் கலந்து உட்செலுத்தலாம்; வாந்தி எடுக்கவும், வயிற்றுப் போக்கை ஏற்படுத்தவும், விஷத்திற்கேற்றார்போல் மருந்துகளைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வியர்வை உண்டாக்கச் செய்வதாலும், விஷத் தின் வீரியம் குறையும். உடலின் சூட்டினைப் பாதுகாத்தல், இவ் வகை நோயாளிகட்கு அவசியமாதலால், இதமான துணிகளைக் கொண்டு உடலைப் போர்த்தலாம்.

சமீப காலமாக உலகெங்கும். 'விஷமிடுதல்' என்கின்ற கொடிய குற்றங்கள் பெருகி வருவதால், தமிழகக் காவற்றுறையின். விஷங் களின் தனமையினை ஓரளவு அறிந்து கொள்ளுதல் அவசியம் என்பதனை மனதிற்கொண்டு இககட்டுரையைத் தீட்டியுள்ளேன். இக் கட்டுரை, தமிழகக் காவற்றுறையினருக்கு ஓரளவு பயனளிக்கு மெனின் அதுவே எனக்கு பெருமகிழ்ச்சியளிக்கும்.

Crime Statement for the Quarter Ending 30–3–1970

Serial No.	Name of District	Area in K. Ms.	Population	Total number of crimes	Offences relating to currency and Bank notes	Offences relating to Coins	Murder	Kidnapping	Dacoity and preparation and assembly of dacoity	Robbery	House breakings	Thefts	Criminal assault	Total number of juveniles concerned	Policemen per 10,000 of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Madras City	126.00	19,71,000	2,282	19	—	8	9	—	—	36	1,062	41	66	2.6
2	Govt Rly. Police, Tiruchy	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	112	—	—	—
3	Tiruchirapalli	14,093.30	31,90,078	1,018	7	—	19	10	—	4	122	380	—	—	—
4	Thanjavur	5,987.20	32,45,927	—	3	—	15	—	3	2	243	301	—	30	9
5	South Arcot	6,722.40	27,76,767	442	—	2	13	2	—	1	127	257	40	7	6
6	Chingleput East	1,749.00	8,07,427	974	—	—	7	5	—	—	115	403	34	7	8.7
7	Chingleput West	26,03 00	9,95,985	319	—	—	3	1	—	1	115	203	—	10	7
8	North Arcot	7,446 40	31,41,193	502	1	—	14	—	—	—	184	318	42	10	7.2
9	Salem	5,333.00	24,71,857	406	—	—	14	3	—	1	151	253	26	23	1
10	Coimbatore	9,638 00	25,41,401	1,423	—	—	27	7	1	—	199	464	—	29	5
11	Madurai Urban	1,913.40	14,65,587	2,144	4	—	12	1	—	2	53	280	—	21	12
12	Madurai North	—	—	621	2	—	8	—	1	2	74	44	—	—	—
13	Ramanathapuram	31,046 00	23,09,938	309	2	—	11	4	3	4	72	221	45	19	—
14	Tirunelveli	11,297.28	27,29,469	550	5	—	17	2	—	3	117	233	18	32	9
15	Kanyakumari	1,033 00	9,97,000	260	1	—	7	—	—	—	29	46	14	9	—
16	Nilgiris	1,757.02	2,79,359	98	1	—	—	1	1	—	37	52	6	6	10.1
17	Dharmapuri	5,948.10	13,32,251	175	—	—	6	—	—	—	76	99	—	8	5